FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENT CONTINUES ON BREZHNEV'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

Polish Paper on Brezhnev Offer

AU110850 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Eugeniusz Gajda article: "Consistently Along the Road of Peace"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] THE IMPORTANT PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY DETENTE IN EUROPE SUBMITTED BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND THE SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN DURING HIS BERLIN SPEECH TO MARK THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GDR ARE YET ANOTHER ELOQUENT EXAMPLE OF THE PERSEVERANCE AND CONSISTENCY WITH WHICH THE SOVIET UNION IS FIGHTING TO HALT THE ARMS RACE, TO PROMOTE GENUINE DISARMAMENT, TO ACHIEVE FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE PROCESS OF DETENTE AND TO INSURE LASTING PEACE.

The status and significance of the program for military detente in Europe are all the more important in view of the fact that the Soviet leader submitted the program at a time when all Western Europe has been turned into a giant testing range in connection with a series of NATO fall maneuvers, in which 200,000 soldiers are participating. The maneuvers constitute an additional incentive for the noisy campaign about a threat from the East, a campaign which has been going on for a long time now.

The Western advocates of the arms race, who are planning to deploy new types of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, including the FRG, claim that they are forced to do so because of the expansion of the Soviet military potential and because of the USSR's effort to achieve military superiority. The Soviet leader gave a clear and decisive answer to that issue, stressing once again that the Soviet Union has not sought and was not seeking to achieve military superiority. "AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR DEFENSE COUNCIL," L. BREZHNEV STATED, "I DECLARE WITH UTMOST RESOLUTION THAT THE NUMBER OF MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR CARRIERS HAS NOT BEEN INCREASED BY A SINGLE MISSILE AND A SINGLE PLANE IN THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE PAST 10 YEARS....WE HAVE NOT INCREASED THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF OUR TROOPS DEPLOYED IN CENTRAL EUROPE FOR MANY YEARS NOW." In that context the Soviet leader submitted an important new proposal. He expressed readiness to reduce the present level of the numerical strength of medium-range nuclear carriers on the condition that new types of missile-nuclear weapons will not be additionally deployed in Western Europe.

Of equally far-reaching significance for the process of military detente in Europe is the decision to unilaterally withdraw 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,000 tanks and some quantities of other hardware from the territory of the GDR. The decision, which was taken after consultations with the GDR and other Warsaw Pact states, attests to the determination and resolve of the Soviet Union to impart a new stimulus to the Vienna negotiations and is a most convincing expression of the unity of word and deed within Soviet foreign policy.

Confirming the topicality of the proposal to convene a European political conference to discuss a broad range of military detente measures, LEONID BREZHNEV ALSO PROPOSED THAT AN ACCORD BE SIGNED TO EXPAND THE CSCE FINAL ACT IN THE AREA OF BUILDING THE INSTRUMENTS OF TRUST. The crux of the proposal is that sides should announce military exercises at an earlier date and should assume the obligation of informing each other about the maneuvers in which fewer than 25,000 troops participate and about the mutual movements of troops consisting of over 20,000 troops. They should also assume the obligation of not organizing the military exercises in which the number of troops exceeds 40,000-50,000.

THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY L. BREZHNEV INCLUDE A BROAD PROGRAM FOR MILITARY DETENTE IN EUROPE AND FOR STRENGTHENING THE CLIMATE OF MUTUAL TRUST. The program also expresses the Soviet leader's resolve to begin negotiations on SALT III as soon as SALT II is ratified. The proposals are also universal in character because the consolidation of world peace is inseparably bound up with efforts to strengthen the security in Europe.

The situation in Europe is not only a direct result of the development of the international situation; as in the past so now events in Europe exert a dominant influence on the form and nature of international relations and on the world's political climate.

POLAND, WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND IS INTERESTED IN STRENGTHENING PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE AND WHICH ENGAGES IN MILITANT ACTIVITIES ALONG THOSE LINES TOGETHER WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER FRATERNAL STATES, FULLY SUPPORTS THE IMPORTANT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED IN BERLIN BY LEONID BREZHNEV.

Czechoslovak Paper on Proposals

AU101730 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Voice Appealing To the World's Commonsense and Conscience"]

[Text] At the right moment, the word of Leonid Brezhnev, the word of the socialist community, resounded from the GDR capital of Berlin with deliberation, astuteness and particular urgency. The proposals and measures submitted and announced there by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium immediately attracted the attention of the world public. They are the number one topic; one speaks about them with excited interest. They cannot leave anyone indifferent.

This word resounded at a time when several prominent Western representatives are trying to force upon the nations of their countries the idea that they must sacrifice still more resources for armament and at a time when all these resources are being spent for armament at a rapidly increasing pace. This word resounded at a time when numerous bourgeois newspapers, television and radios are intensively brandishing the old-new bogeyman of the so-called "Soviet threat" and when they are producing large scale fabrications about a "rapid growth of armament in the Soviet Union" and about "Soviet military superiority," a matter that can allegedly only be met by a rapid growth of armament in the West.

Leonid Brezhnev again and with great emphasis stated that the Soviet Union does not strive for military superiority and never intended and does not intend to threaten any state or group of states. The Soviet strategic doctrine has a purely defensive orientation. The assertions that the Soviet Union has been allegedly increasing its military potential on the continent to the extent not corresponding to the needs of defense is at variance with the facts and is an intentional deception of the public.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium categorically declared that in the past 10 years the number of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union was not increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launching installations for medium-range missiles as well as the nuclear potential of these missiles have been reduced. Also, for several years now the Soviet Union has not been increasing the numerical strength of its troops deployed in central Europe. The Soviet Union is willing to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means located in the Western parts of the Soviet Union; of course, provided that no further medium-range nuclear means are deployed in central Europe.

With particular interest the world received Leonid Brezhnev's announcement that the Soviet Government--after an agreement with the GDR leadership and after a consultation with the other Warsaw Pact--members decided unilaterally to reduce the numerical strength of Soviet troops in central Europe by withdrawing 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,000 tanks and an equal amount of other military equipment from the GDR territory.

No one doubts that this measure is an extraordinarily significant example of good will, an important step striving to improve the atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world in the current key period of the international development. The world is permeated by the awareness that at present it is being decided whether the process of the relaxation of international tension will continue, whether it will expand and deepen, and whether this process will also spread in the military sphere to become truly lasting and irreversible, or whether a new wave of feverish armament will come, a wave of armament of unprecedented magnitude that would bring with itself new great dangers.

The objective of the latest Soviet proposals and measures is to create prerequisites which would prevent the development and the rise of such wave before its momentum becomes uncontrollable. Let us recall that in Vienna--since 1973--talks have been underway on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe. Recently, the 19th round of these talks began. The beginning was clearly marked by the awareness that the talks reached a dead end. The cause is obvious: It is the unwillingness of the Western participants in the negotiations to accede to the reduction of their armed forces and equipment precisely in this period when they are devoting themselves to the implementation of plans on rearming the NATO armies with new, more modern weapons, to the implementation of plans whose objective is to change the current balance of forces in Europe, and to achieve superiority for NATO.

They are disguising this objective with never ending speeches about the Warsaw Pact countries' alleged military superiority and with attempts to cast doubt on figures submitted in Vienna by the socialist countries on their armed forces. Into this situation comes the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw from the GDR territory 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks. Its significance will become evident when we say that the GDR is located in an area of concern to the treaty on reduction--the treaty should be the result of the Vienna talks. As a unilateral action, the Soviet Union will withdraw--without agreement-signing, without NATO's reciprocal measure--a significant military force. All this in a period when the West is preparing to move a considerable quantity of new arms into the area of presumed reduction. If--after this decision--any of the Western officials again start their flowery speeches about a "dangerous growth of the Soviet military potential in central Europe," he inevitably will prove himself guilty of untruth before his country's public.

At a time when a number of prominent representatives in the United States and the NATO countries prefer to organize hysteria, the sober, realistic, tranquil and supremely wise stance of Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community firmly stands like a beacon in the fog and storm, and with its bright light shows the road. To answer a campaign aiming at increasing armament and the production [prisum] of new weapons by withdrawing troops and arms from areas of possible confrontation is an approach to the issue which history will highly praise. It is excellent evidence of socialism's strength, firmness and consistent peace efforts. It is further excellent proof in the series provided by the first country of socialism since great October, since Lenin's peace decree.

It is an urgent appeal to the world, the voice of commonsense, which must find its way to the ears of all those co-responsible for the direction the world will embark on from the current historic crossroad. The latest Soviet proposals and measures cannot be answered formalistically. The Western representatives' attitude toward them will be a verification of how seriously they take their own words about the necessity of insuring lasting peace, of further developing the process of the relaxation of tension, and of expanding the all-round useful cooperation among countries with different social systems.

In this context it is necessary to re-emphasize the need for an all-European conference on the political level. Leonid Brezhnev described the preparation and convocation of such a conference as very topical and, in fact, urgent. Such a conference would be the most suitable forum for discussing a broad range of measures aimed at military relaxation in Europe. It would, without a doubt, also be a place where phrases about peace--in order to disguise new, record military budgets--would not suffice.

It is obvious that halting the armament fever and the preparation of concrete disarmament measures cannot be resolved by unilateral reduction measures. They are providing a good example which the other side should make use of, if it is serious about peace. In this connection the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium underscored the grave concern elicited by the dangerous plans concerning the deployment of new types of American nuclear weapons on the central European territory. At the same time he noted that the objective of these plans' implementation is to smash the equilibrium of forces which has been created in Europe, and to try to insure the NATO bloc's military superiority. This would mean for the socialist countries the inevitability of undertaking the necessary steps to strengthen their security. At the same time, the realization of these NATO plans would inevitably aggravate the situation in Europe and in many respects poison the entire international atmosphere.

"Now it is the Western countries' turn. Their reply will show whether they are willing to take the will and the vital interests of nations into account. We hope that realism, wise statesmanship and, finally, also plain commonsense will prevail," Leonid Brezhnev said, this moment is a truly big chance. It is a hand extended to strengthen trust among states and nations. It is a voice, which with profound a wise urgency appeals to the commonsense and conscience of all those willing to listen.

GDR on West's 'Delaying Tactics'

DW110844 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1531 GMT 10 Oct 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] It is standard procedure that if proposals of one government to other states are thoroughly examined, this takes time. All the more so if as far-reaching initiatives are involved as that proposed by Leonid Brezhnev in his Berlin speech. Thus we may expect the NATO states to have an answer ready 4 or 5 days from now. But even just a few days may be enough to register a tendency against which a warning is indicated. What I mean is the intention contained in some initial semiofficial statements to procrastinate such an answer, to delay it until after the decision which NATO will be taking at its forthcoming December meeting, namely, the decision on the introduction of at least 600 new missile-delivered nuclear weapons with which the territory of the Soviet Union can be reached, above all from the territory of the FRG. Reportedly it will not be too late for negotiations even then, for the NATO decision could be rescinded again.

Some questions ought to be allowed about this argumentation which had been prepared, above all, by the SPD leadership even prior to the Brezhnev Berlin initiative, namely, preparatory to the SPD congress. The most obvious and foremost question naturally is why they actually want to take such a consequential decision, which is controversial in NATO to boot, at all if they do not intend to put it into practice. This question becomes even more urgent after the Berlin Brezhnev speech than before.

It is generally known that the Soviet Union has proposed a unilateral reduction of its medium-range weapons in the Western part of the USSR under the proviso that NATO on its part waives the introduction of new missile systems. Do they perhaps want to forego this offer, which is more than generous, just railroad through by hook or by crook a decision which inevitably would be bound to aggravate the arms race in Europe and which would not bring any more security to anyone?

The second question is about the credibility of the contention that an arms decision, once taken, could be rescinded again. At his news conference last night U.S. President Carter clearly declared the determination of the United States to modernize the defense, as he put it, before negotiating with the Soviet Union on a reducton of the nuclear forces. This means that first, fait accomplis in arms are to be created and only then do they want to negotiate with the Soviet Union, from the position of strength, as it were.

This sounds entirely different, however, from what the SPD leadership has said to mollify its members. So who is right? President Carter or FRG Minister Apel? Answering this question is easy if we recall that never in NATO history has a weapon been renounced once it had been produced and envisaged for deployment. The next question results from the opinion frequently voiced in the FRG that it is nice indeed that the Soviet Union for the first time has expressed its receptiveness to negotiations on medium-range weapons. This expression: for the first time, is an untruth. This readiness rather is more than 10 years old. It had been voiced as early as at the beginning SALT I negotiations, but it was rejected at the time by the United States because the United States did not want to have their advance bases with the nuclear weapons stockpiled there and targeted on the Soviet Union to be included in the negotiations.

This readiness subsequently has been repeated time and again, though without any answer forthcoming from NATO. But this is an attitude which is not particularly indicative of a serious will for negotiations on the part of the Western powers. Anyone hesitating for all of 10 years and then first wants to arm before he will negotiate must indeed tolerate such a finding.

Delaying the answer to the generous concession of the Soviet Union until after the arms decision of NATO means losing a chance which will not recur. What statesman really can take such a responsibility on himself?

Romanian Paper on Announcement

AU101130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Editorial article: "A Constructive Political Act; Measures and Proposals in Accordance With the Requirements of Peace, Detente and Security"]

[Text] The Romanian public learned with keen interest of the statements made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who, in his speech in Berlin, announced that the Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally reduce its troops and weapons in central Europe. More specifically, the USSR pledged to withdraw 20,000 troops, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military hardware from GDR territory.

Equally important is the statement that the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce, as compared with the current level, the number of medium-range nuclear means [mijloace] in the Western areas of the USSR, provided no additional such weapons are deployed in Western Europe, as well as the proposals to advance the date of notification on ground troops exercises stipulated in the Helsinki agreements, and to limit the scope of such operations to 40,000-50,000 men, on a reciprocal basis. At the same time, he proposed that advance notifications should also apply to movements of ground troops involving more than 20,000 men.

Socialist Romania hails the statements and measures, which it views as a positive move, fully in accordance with the major interests and requirements of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The adoption of that initiative will make a concrete contribution to strengthening the spirit of international trust, easing tension, and consolidating detente--vital desiderate of the European and all other peoples.

The importance of this initiative must be measured against the fact that the largest troops and military arsenals in history, including sophisticated means of mass destruction, are concentrated in Europe. The European and all other peoples are profoundly worried about the situation; they believe, and justly so, that, in view of the existence of opposed military blocs, the maintenance of such huge armed forces constitutes a grave and permanent source of danger. The situation is exacerbated even more by the fact that, as is known, foreign troops are still stationed in Europe, and military bases are maintained on the territory of other states. They continually foster tension, mistrust and suspicion in interstate relations, step up the arms race, and profoundly affect the general political climate, constituting a strong factor of insecurity for all peoples.

Precisely therefore, as the Helsinki conference highlighted and as our party and government have been consistently emphasizing, in order to achieve genuine security political detente must be complemented by efficient measures for military disengagement, by the withdrawal of troops within their national borders, by dismantling military bases on foreign territories and by actual steps toward the reduction of troops and weapons and toward disarmament.

Proceeding from the major requirement to consolidate detente and turn it into an irreversible process and secure genuine security in Europe, Socialist Romania has consistently claimed--through the voice of its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--that European detente and security can only acquire a solid foundation if they are supported by efficient measures for military disengagement. Hence, Romania believes that the measures announced by the Soviet Union constitute a positive contribution to implementing the most essential and unitary elements of the Helsinki agreements. Romania and its president have suggested that the socialist countries adopt initiatives, even unilateral, toward military disengagement and disarmament, initiatives that can hasten the launching of a comprehensive process along those lines. Referring to the importance of a certain reduction of military troops and corresponding armaments in Europe, and stressing that such a reduction would not in the least affect the security of the states on the continent, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated: "The troop reduction would be of political and psychological importance for Europe and for the entire world. It would demonstrate that it is possible to reach understanding and bolster trust and would pave the way for a more serious approach to military disengagement in Europe."

Similarly important is the USSR declaration of its readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the Western areas of the USSR, provided no additional such weapons are deployed in Western Europe. Needless to say, a positive reply to the proposals, permitting progress toward the reduction of nuclear armaments, would be welcomed with satisfaction by the peoples of Europe and of the world, in view of the tremendous dangers posed by the nuclear arms race and of the ardent desire of the world peoples to put an end to that arms race, which is threatening the very existence of all mankind. While primarily and directly affecting the situation in Europe, the measures proposed by the Soviet Government present at the same time a significance which goes beyond the boundaries of the continent and coincides with the peoples' general efforts to ease international tension, to reduce and halt the arms race, and to consolidate peace throughout the world.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly emphasized, reducing troops and armaments on the territory of other states, in various parts of the world, withdrawing all military forces within their national borders and adopting disarmament measures are essential conditions for healing the international political climate and for strengthening international peace and security.

Measures for military disengagement and disarmament can facilitate progress toward another of mankind's major requirements: Reducing military expenditures, which weigh heavily on the peoples and prevent them from meeting some of their most acute needs, affect their living conditions very adversely, make it difficult to solve the world economic crisis, and constitute a major obstacle for social well-being. Hence, all nations aspiring to progress and well-being would welcome with satisfaction the achievement of specific measures and actions on disarmament and on reducing military spending; such measures would contribute to creating conditions for the realization of important peaceful projects, in the interests of all the nations and of the development of human civilization. As is known, Romania, consistently opposing increases in military spending, suggested cuts in the military budgets, and, turning words into deeds, adopted the well-known practical measures to increase children allowances at the expense of military spending.

In view of the above considerations, Romania firmly supports the measures announced in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's speech, in the belief that they are fully in keeping with the requirements of peace, understanding and cooperation, and that they can contribute to solving one of the most urgent problems in Europe, in line with the peoples' general desires and interests. At the same time, our country believes that those measures will give an impetus to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of military forces in central Europe, negotiations which, as is known, have been stagnating for a long time.

As has been stated, the Soviet Union adopted that initiative unilaterally. However, as is well known, foreign armed forces and military bases continue to be stationed in various countries in Europe, as on other continents. Hence, it is vital that other states should undertake similar steps. One of the major requirements of the current situation is that all the states contribute concretely to military disengagement, that they take specific measures and act in unison to implement the decisions of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Socialist Romania expresses the hope that the initiative of the Soviet Union will elicit constructive reaction from other states, and that it will thus mark the beginning of a real and comprehensive process of military disengagement and disarmament. Reducing and withdrawing the troops deployed on the territory of other states and their weaponry, and implementing efficient steps toward disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, are objective requirements for detente, peace and cooperation; they are the most vital needs and the supreme aspiration of all peoples. Undoubtedly, specific measures along that road will pave the way for genuine and lasting security and cooperation in Europe, will create propitious conditions for a successful all-European meeting in Madrid, will clear the international political skies, and will create new and certain prospects for peaceful development and prosperity for the peoples of Europe and throughout the world.

BCP DAILY HITS CARTER'S RESPONSE TO SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

AU082010 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Yoan Mateev article: "Courage Is Not a Synonym for Quarreling"]

[Text] "Real political courage is not the striving towards rivalry and confrontation, but the capability to conduct a policy of peace and good-neighbourliness without hesitation or retreat." Those words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his Berlin speech are aimed at a specific audience--the initiators of crises in international life such as the provocation aimed against socialist Cuba.

The continuation of this unworthy case of international relations this week fully revealed the unclean political goals of the circles which organized and fanned the campaign against Cuba and the USSR.

First of all, we must remember that everything began with a big, irresponsible and, therefore, dangerous lie: A military training center in Cuba was proclaimed "a USSR military unit." What is more important--responsible officials committed themselves to this lie. These officials knew very well that their words were far from the truth and the facts forced them to admit their guilt.

In the meantime, however everyone tried to take some credit. Senator Church, for example, thinks that he has improved his image in the eyes of the conservative circles with whom he is trying to flirt through sharp anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet statements. President Carter joined the campaign with the same aim. Western observers are unanimous that he contributed to the crisis because he had felt the need to appear as a "tough and decisive leader" and thus improve his political chances in the forthcoming presidential election campaign.

His television speech this week confirmed this thesis. The problem is, however, that the U.S. President tried to accumulate political momentum which is sliding along the dangerous slope of the interests and plans of the opponents of detente, disarmament and SALT II. Therefore, the "measures" announced in his speech are not a manifestation of courage, but a dangerous compromise in favor of the most radical supporters of preserving and increasing the "gendarme" function of the U.S. military machine.

The president thus ordered the creation of a special task force of the U.S. Armed Forces which will act "when needed" in the Carribean. It is very easy for even the most uninformed to grasp that this force was not created for "countering" a training center, but that it was created to influence the behavior of the countries in this region, especially since the events in Nicaragua, the transfer of a significant part of the Panama Canal to the Panamanian people, and after the criticism Washington aimed at Mexico after it became apparent that Mexico is a significant oil power. The lie is also being utilised to increase the military strength of the Guantanamo base and the officially admitted spying and sabotage against Cuba. This is an apparent attempt to apply pressure on Cuba and use a "war of nerves" against the worthy, heroic and selfless Cuban people.

The connection between Cuba's training center and the "necessity" of increasing the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean is even more ridiculous. Some observers also claim that by using the false arguments against the USSR and Cuba, the United States is trying to justify its participation in arming China.

As you see, the bowing toward the military-industrial complex and the most militant U.S. reactionary circles is very deep and significant. However, it does not prove any political decisiveness. This quality, as pointed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, "is demonstrated in the ability to conduct a policy of peace and good-neighbourliness without hesitation or retreat."

The U.S. public is obliged to draw a conclusion about the situation in which the leaders of such a big and responsible country for the international political climate have to fight for their political prestige with---to put it mildly--suspicious means. First of all and above all, the United States and its allies must stop the hesitations and meanders and take clear and consistent positions on the problems of detente.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE GDR COUNTERPARTS ON HOLIDAY

AU102055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR--date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR we convey to you, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, the most sincere fraternal greetings and cordial wishes to the SED Central Committee, to the State Council, to the Government of the GDR and to all GDR people.

The creation of the GDR as the first workers and peasants state on German territory was the result of the long struggles waged by the German workers class against capitalism and fascism, and the result of the defeat of Hitlerite Germany by the victorious Soviet Army. This was a turning point in the history of the German people. For the first time the sacred goals of many generations of fighters of the German revolutionary movement were being implemented in the homeland of Marx and Engels.

Throughout the last 30 years the GDR working people, under the leadership of their tested SED, with their free and inspired labor, with the great and selfless assistance of the glorious Soviet Union, and in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries have achieved historic successes in building socialism and are engaged today in the construction of a developed socialist society. They have transformed their republic into a sound stronghold of socialism and peace.

As a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the GDR is worthily contributing to a further consolidation of the unity, cohesion, and power of socialist community countries. It is conducting an active foreign policy in cooperation with them. This policy is aimed at intensifying the process of international detente, stopping the armaments race and insuring lasting peace, and security and cooperation among the peoples of Europe and the world.

The remarkable successes of the GDR in all fields of socialist construction and its active, peace-loving foreign policy are widely aknowledged by the other countries and peoples. These successes have contributed to greatly enhancing its international prestige.

With great interest and sincere joy as well as with gratification the Bulgarian people are following the ascending development of the socialist GDR. We highly appreciate the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the BCP and the SED, between our two peoples and countries. Ours is a friendship and cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and we will devote constant care to their further consolidation in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed by the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 14 September 1977.

On the occasion of the glorious GDR anniversary we wish you, dear comrades, all GDR communists and working people, and the entire GDR people even greater new successes in your struggle to implement the decisions adopted by the Ninth SED Congress on further building a developed socialist society.

AGERPRES CITES BULGARIAN OFFICIAL ON ROMANIAN ECONOMIC LINKS

LD091354 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1123 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/10/1979--The volume of economic exchanges between Romania and Bulgaria is expected to grow ten per cent this year as to 1978. Within the mutual deliveries of the two countries, industrial goods hold the main share. At the end of 1980, the machinery and equipment will cover some 62 per cent of the total trade exchanges which are to grow 2.5 times as to the previous period, according to the 1976-1980 long-term agreement.

An ever more important place in the economic relations between the two countries is held by cooperation and specialization in production. Since 1976, Romania and Bulgaria signed 17 accords of collaboration in machine-building, metallurgy, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry, petro-chemistry and agriculture.

As stressed by Nenko Tzankov, director of the Bulgarian pavilion at the Technoexpo International Exhibition, the share of products resulted from cooperation in production is expected to cover some 25 per cent of the total mutual deliveries by 1980.

Romania and Bulgaria build by joint efforts the heavy-machine enterprise in the zone of Ruse-Giurgiu, which will turn out up to 21,000 tons of equipment and installations annually. The most important objective of the Bulgarian-Romanian economic collaboration, N. Tzankov added, is the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydro-electric complex, which is unique in its kind, from the viewpoint of execution and technical complexness. When the objective is made final, each side will get 1.8 billion kwh electric power a year.

Bulgaria and Romania, he mentioned, will collaborate also for the building of the Olefine combine in Pleven. It will turn out annually 300 thousand tons of ethylene, 134 thousand tons of propylene and several tens of thousands tons butadiene, among others.

Romania and Bulgaria promote various forms of tracing fresh opportunities and domains of collaboration. In this frame, the director of the Bulgarian pavilion stresses, we mention the permanent participation of Bulgaria in the fairs arranged in Bucharest, and Romania's participation in the Plovdiv International Fair. In the current Technoexpo fair, Bulgaria is represented by six foreign trade companies exporting makes of the machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering.

After meetings and talks so far, stated N. Tzankov, obvious proofs have come to the fore regarding the expansion of the economic exchanges between the two countries, upon mutually advantageous bases.

VIETNAM PAPER INTERVIEWS ZHIVKOV ON SOUTHEAST ASIA VIEWS

For an interview of BCP First Secretary Todor Zhivkov by the SRV daily NHAN DAN, reported by VNA, see the Vietnam section of the 11 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN SOFIA 9 OCTOBER

AU101955 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)--Mr Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, on his way home stopped in Bulgaria on October 9, this year.

Mr Mariy Ivanov, Bulgaria's first deputy-minister of foreign affairs, had talks with the guest.

The Yemeni foreign minister left the country today.

PDRY'S ISMA'IL ENDS 'SHORT' VISIT 10 OCTOBER

AU101130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, paid Bulgaria a short and friendly visit. On 10 October he departed from Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the high guest was cordially seen off by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council.

BENIN MINISTER OF INTERIOR AZONHIHO PAYS VISIT

9 October Arrival

AU092107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior, Martin Dohou Azonhiho, minister delegate to the Presidency charged with interior and national orientation, arrived in our country today. He is a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin.

10 October Departure

AU101950 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 10 (BTA)--Mr Martin Dohou Azonhiho, minister of international affairs, security and national orientation of the People's Republic of Benin, member of the Politburo of the CC of the National Revolutionary Party of Benin, left this country today.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ARGENTINE RADICAL PARTY LEADER

AU101601 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Arturo Illia, leader of the Union Civica Radical of Argentina.

Mr Arturo Illia is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union [BAU].

He had talks here with his host--the BAU secretary Petur Tanchev, with the chairman of the parliament Vladimir Bonev and with other responsible Bulgarian officials. The guest was acquainted with various aspects of the activity of the Bulgarian Government and with this country's achievements in the socio-economic development.

He said today during his meeting with Mr Todor Zhivkov: "I liked very much what I saw here. My congratulations".

Mr Arturo Illia will leave Bulgaria tomorrow.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

10 October Arrival

AU101510 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)--Crown Prince Akihito, heir to Japan's throne, arrived today with wife Princess Michiko on an official visit here at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council.

At Sofia airport their imperial highnesses were welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and his daughter Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, as well as by other responsible Bulgarian state figures.

Crown Prine Akihito, who represents Emperor Hirohito, receive full state honours.

The guests are scheduled to have a meeting today with Mr Todor Zhivkov. Tomorrow they will visit several health and children's establishments and will leave for the Black Sea town of Varna.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU101945 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 10 (BTA)--Today the Japanese heir to the throne, Crown Prince Akihito, visited his host Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Crown Prince Akihito had a one-hour friendly talk.

The meeting was attended by Princess Michiko, the wife of the Japanese heir to the throne, and Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, daughter of the Bulgarian president.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV ARRIVES IN ATHENS 10 OCTOBER

AU101107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 10 October Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Athens for a working and friendly visit.

At Athens airport he was cordially greeted by Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of coordination and planning, and other officials.

SOLIDARITY SEMINAR WITH PALESTINIAN JOURNALISTS OPENS

AU081447 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 8 (BTA)--At the initiative of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) and the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, a seminar on solidarity with the Palestinian journalists was opened today at the Bankya resort (near Sofia). It is attended by representatives of the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists and of the All-Arab Union of Journalists, and also by creative workers from Algeria, Bahrain, the GDR, Greece, Iraq, Poland, Romania, Syria, the Soviet Union, Tunisia, Hungary, Finland and Czechoslovakia.

The seminar was opened by the chairman of the IOJ Social Commission and chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists Veselin Yosifov.

The participants were greeted by the chairman of the International Organization of Journalists Kaarle Nordenstreng, by the secretary general of the General Union of Palestinian Journalists Naji Alush, and by the deputy-chairman of the All-Arab Union of Journalists and chairman of the Union of Syrian Journalists Dr Saber Falhut.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES WPC DEPUTY CHAIRMAN 9 OCTOBER

AU092057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Francisco da Costa Gomes, chairman of the Portuguese Peace Committee and deputy chairman of the WPC. They held a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET POLAND'S JAROSZEWICZ

AU071905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 79 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on his 70th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jaroszewicz, on the occasion of your 70th birthday please accept on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, and on our personal behalf most cordial greetings and wishes for good health, happiness and new successes in your highly responsible post.

In your person we greet the noted statesman and builder of People's Poland, a loyal fighter for friendship and cooperation with the USSR, and ardent internationalist who does not spare effort and energy for developing Bulgarian-Polish friendship and the unity of the Socialist community countries.

We are convinced that the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland will further develop and strengthen in the interest of our fraternal countries and peoples.

STATE CONTROL LEADERSHIP DISCUSSES HARVEST SHORTCOMINGS

AU092059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A session of the leadership of the Committee of People's and State Control was held today. It discussed the results of the inspections in the okrugs in connection with the harvest and the autumn sowings.

It was established that the organization in many farms has been satisfactory. However, there are still considerable quantities of grain and fodder which have not been collected. The same applies to tobacco, fruit and vegetables.

An announcement of the Committee of People's and State Control points out that serious shortcomings are being allowed to occur in the harvesting of vegetables in the Stara Zagora, Pazardzhik, Sliven, Vratsa and other okrugs.

The preparation of plots for sowing is not satisfactory either.

The Committee of People's and State Control calls on the control organs to intensify control until the completion of harvesting and storing of agricultural production.

ZHIVKOV ELECTED DELEGATE TO EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU092110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The first congress of Bulgarian national education will be convened at the end of this year. Activities are now being conducted throughout the country aimed at appointing new leading educational organs on a basis of the state-social principle. Today a conference was held in Sofia to elect a council of national education for the Sofia "Dimitrov" Rayon. Representatives of state, economic and social organs and organizations, as well as the rayon teachers' collectives, participated.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was unanimously elected delegate of the rayon to the national education conference.

PREMIER TODOROV VISITS PERNIK OKRUG 10 OCTOBER

AU101925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov arrived in Pernik Okrug today. Accompanied by Boris Manov, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug party committee, and other okrug leaders, Stanko Todorov visited certain industrial enterprises and construction projects in the towns Breznik and Radomir. He was briefed on the fulfillment of the 1979 plans and of the commissioning programs.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK PRIME MINISTER KARAMANLIS

Strougal Welcome

LD081632 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis, arrived on an official visit to Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. He is accompanied by Yeoryios Rallis, the minister of foreign affairs, and other Greek Government representatives.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, decorated with flags of both countries, the Greek prime minister was met by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Deputy Premiers Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak and Karol Laco; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior; and other representatives.

After the national anthems, Konstandinos Karamanlis received a report from the commander of the honorary military unit and, accompanied by Lubomir Strougal, reviewed the honor guard.

The Greek prime minister then greeted other Czechoslovak representatives, generals of our army and the staff of the representative office of the Greek republic.

The welcoming ceremony at Prague airport ended with a march by the honor guard.

Strougal 8 October Dinner

LD082226 Prague CTK in English 2030 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal gave a dinner here Monday evening in honour of visiting Greek Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis.

It was attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan and Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek, federal ministers and other official representatives.

Lubomir Strougal and Konstandinos Karamanlis announced toasts on this occasion.

Strougal Dinner Toast

LD082227 Prague CTK in English 2033 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak and Greek governments have for years had identical stands on the most important (?issues), to expand detente, consolidated peace and prevent war, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said while proposing a toast at a dinner he gave Monday night for his Greek colleague Konstandinos Karamanlis.

(?Czechoslovakia) and Greece, countries with different social systems and [words indistinct] supporters of the Helsinki Final Act which (?showed) the old continent the way from the blind alley of wars and to (?bring) peace, Lubomir Strougal said.

However, political (?detente) has been [words indistinct] to the military [word indistinct]. The socialist countries of Europe have therefore proposed the convening of a conference to deal with the [word indistinct] military tension in particular and thus to complement the planned Madrid meeting. The same aim is followed by the proposal that the Helsinki Final Act signatories should conclude an agreement that they will not be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against the others.

When the SALT II treaty was signed, Czechoslovakia and Greece agreed that the Soviet Union and the (?European) states are taking an important step to limit the dangerous arms race, and giving the world convincing evidence that they are able to solve together even very complicated and sensitive questions. "The Berlin speech of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president has again confirmed that the Soviet Union fully respects the vital requirements of [word indistinct]. It is now up to the Western states to accept this [word indistinct] of good will."

[Words indistinct] an identical desire of Czechoslovakia and Greece that the cause of peace and cooperation prevail in the world, that disputes be solved at the round table and not by confrontation, and that spendings on weapons and destruction be turned into means for happy life, Lubomir Strougal continued.

"We repeat that we support such peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue (?as to) secure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and (?alignment) of the state, thus the adoption of political measures in [words indistinct] of both communities of the Republic of Cyprus."

The Czechoslovak premier went on to say that the exchange between Czechoslovakia and Greece rose almost four times in the past [word indistinct]. This exchange has been balanced and mutually advantageous.

"We are entering a new stage in which yesterday's results will not satisfy us tomorrow. This applies not only to economic, but also to cultural, educational and scientific contacts between Czechoslovakia and Greece," Lubomir Strougal said in the concluding part of his speech.

Karamanlis Toast Reply

LD082228 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--In his reply to Lubomir Strougal's toast, Greek Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis said: We might have different political, economic and social systems and we might belong to different political groupings, but each [word indistinct] with equal resolve, to peace based on the principles of national independence and mutual respect.

"Our joint desire is (?to make) in the whole world and especially in Europe conditions making it possible for the future generation to live in peace and devote their abilities to economic development and social justice," he said.

Progress in this [words indistinct] confidence among nations. Nobody will decide in favour of disarmament [words indistinct] feeling of security. [words indistinct] and called for international (?promotions) inspiring respect for decisions made by international organizations.

This end is remote and hotbeds of tension in the world exist in consequence. "I give as a typical example the drama of Cyprus which continues despite resolutions adopted by the United Nations," he said.

Konstandinos Karamanlis went on to appreciate the development of Czechoslovak-Greek [words indistinct] recent years.

"A number of bilateral agreements, which have been [words indistinct] of negotiations and the contact of officials [words indistinct] parliamentary level culminate with my present visit, the first visit of a Greek prime minister to your beautiful capital."

The nations of Czechoslovakia and Greece can be assured that their relations "are on a good road and that it is our intention to expand cooperation in all spheres", the Greek premier concluded.

Talks with Strougal

LD082229 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Talks between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Greek Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis opened here Monday evening.

Representatives of the two countries dealt with the development trend in Czechoslovak-Greek relations, appreciated the results so far achieved in the expansion of these relations and stressed the possibilities of their further intensification.

Meanwhile, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek held talks with Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis.

They dealt with bilateral cooperation and some international political topics.

Wreath-Laying for Unknown Warrior

LD091354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis, who is currently in Czechoslovakia on an official visit, this morning paid a tribute to the memory of the unknown warrior by laying a wreath at his grave at Zizkov Hill in Prague.

The prime minister and other Greek Government representatives were accompanied during the ceremony by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, Col Gen Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense, chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and Mecislav Jablonsky, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Meeting With Husak

LD091654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, the president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

In the course of the meeting, which was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, they examined the current level of Czechoslovak-Greek relations and various possibilities for the further development of these relations for the benefit of the peoples of both countries. It was noted with satisfaction that no fundamental obstacles stand in the way of deepening and expanding mutual relations in areas of mutual interest. This corresponds to the spirit of detente and the creation of conditions of coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems. In the course of the conversation, the two sides also exchanged opinions on some topical questions pertaining to the international situation.

After the meeting, Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis and his delegation went sightseeing at Prague Castle and saw some of its historical monuments.

Meeting With Alois Indra

LD100058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis tonight met Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. They discussed the current and long-term possibilities of the further deepening of relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Greece.

In the evening Konstandinos Karamanlis, accompanied by members of his entourage, went to the Smetana Theatre in Prague where he saw Smetana's opera "The Bartered Bride." Present in the theater also were: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister; and other Czechoslovak Government personages.

10 October Meeting With Strougal

LD101726 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On his last day in Czechoslovakia, Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis met with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. They rounded up the results of the deliberations so far, the theme of which has been the development of mutual relations in all spheres.

Following this there was a plenary session of the two delegations in Cernin Palace. Lubomir Strougal and Konstandinos Karamanlis signed a joint communique on the development of mutual relations and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Greek Republic. Then the two statesmen gave a statement to CSSR, Greek and other journalists.

Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed his satisfaction with the results of the talks with the highest Czechoslovak representatives, President of the Republic Gustav Husak, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. He stated that the relations between our two countries are developing successfully, and it has been agreed to seek ways to further broaden them in many spheres.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal stated that the visit of Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis is the culmination of the state-political contacts between the two countries, and gives new impulses to the deepening of bilateral cooperation. He said that economic cooperation has been developing in recent years and that the possibility exists for further increasing it.

10 October Departure

LD101730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Greek Republic, ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the Greek prime minister and his entourage were seen off by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Deputy Federal Premiers Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco and Matej Lucan; Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek; Federal Minister of the Interior Jaromir Obzina; Col Gen Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak Peoples' Army; and other representatives.

CHNOUPEK, RALLIS OF GREECE HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD092056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and Yeoryios Rallis, minister of foreign affairs of the Greek Republic, continued in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. They focused their attention on the present international situation, disarmament and the strengthening of peace in the world.

BILAK, HOFFMANN MEET WITH BULGARIA'S MISHEV

LD101546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, today received in Prague the delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions headed by Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

Present at the reception was Karel Hoffmann, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. In the course of a cordial and comradely discussion, the representatives of the two countries assessed the cooperation of the two fraternal communist parties and of the trade union organizations of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria so far.

They also discussed the topical questions of the international communist and workers' movement.

CPCZ'S INDRA APPRAISES RESULTS OF AUSTRIAN VISIT

AU102100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[B. Zagar and CTK Vienna/Prague report: "Alois Indra and the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation's visit to Austria: Contribution to Detente"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Prior to leaving Austria the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation leader, A. Indra, granted an interview to the journalists accompanying the delegation, during which he appraised the results of this visit. "WE ARE LEAVING AUSTRIA SATISFIED, AND WITH THE CONVICTION THAT WE HAVE FULFILLED OUR MISSION, NAMELY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS," A. Indra began. [paragraph continues]

"THE VERY FACT THAT WE WERE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL PRESIDENT RUDOLF KIRCHSCHLAEGER AND BY FEDERAL CHANCELLOR BRUNO KREISKY, AND ALSO THE CONTENTS OF THE TALKS WE HAVE HAD IN VIENNA AND IN LOWER AND UPPER AUSTRIA, HAVE CONFIRMED FOR US THAT AUSTRIA IS INTERESTED IN A FURTHER ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH THE CSSR. TOGETHER WITH THE TOP AUSTRIAN REPRESENTATIVES WE COULD AT THE SAME TIME STATE THAT THIS DEVELOPMENT IS IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES AND THAT IT SIMULTANEOUSLY REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE MATERIALIZATION OF THE FINAL ACT OF THE HELSINKI CSCE."

With regard to the developing economic cooperation between the CSSR and Austria, Alois Indra said: "WE CAN BE SATISFIED WITH THE MUTUAL GOODS EXCHANGE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION. BUT MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE, PRIMARILY IN IMPLEMENTING SUCH HIGHER FORMS AS ECONOMIC COLLABORATION AND COOPERATION ON THE THIRD MARKETS. THE UNSUITABLE STRUCTURE OF OUR EXPORTS TO AUSTRIA WILL HAVE TO BE CHANGED; ON THE OTHER HAND WE EXPECT AUSTRIA TO REMOVE CERTAIN CUSTOMS BARRIERS AND OTHER IMPEDIMENTS. CONCURRENTLY WITH OUR PARTNERS WE HAVE ALSO STATED THAT, AS DEPUTIES, WE HAVE AN IMPORTANT MISSION IN THE FULFILLMENT OF ALL AIMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK-AUSTRIAN CONTACTS. OUR EXPERIENCE AND OUR KNOWLEDGE, WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GATHER THANKS TO OUR ATTENTIVE HOSTS, CONVINCE US THAT WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN TAKING ANOTHER STEP FORWARD ON THIS ROAD."

HAMAN RECEIVES HUNGARY'S BORBELY IN PRAGUE

LD092242 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today in Prague Sandor Borbely, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, who is on a working visit in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. In the course of a comradely discussion, they exchanged experiences from party work in the spheres of industry, the building industry and transport.

NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HUSAK

LD101328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The new Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia presented his credentials to Gustav Husak, president of the Federal Republic, this morning. Bela Kovacs, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials in the Throne Room of Prague Castle, the traditional presentation hall for new diplomatic representatives.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC AMBASSADOR

LD102102 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here on Wednesday new Ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to Czechoslovakia Yahya Muslih Naji. Both representatives stressed the significance of mutual cooperation in all spheres of common interest. They also expressed support for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and its demand for self-determination and the creation of a state of its own.

WFTU CONDEMNS PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST VIETNAM

AU091435 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Declaration of the WFTU"]

[Text] Prague--The WFTU has issued a declaration in which it condemns the new Chinese provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [paragraph continues]

The declaration states: "At the negotiations of government delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the PRC concerning the normalization of relations between the two countries, Vietnamese representatives have repeatedly submitted constructive proposals aimed at establishing peaceful coexistence between the two states. On the other hand the Chinese hegemonists have been rejecting those peace proposals. They are threatening the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with 'teaching another lesson.' On 23, 25 and 26 September Chinese troops entered Vietnamese territory in Cao-Bang and Hoan-Lien-Son provinces. They attacked civilians, killed several and wounded many people. Those provocations are a threat to peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. The WFTU expresses its full solidarity with the working people and the population of Vietnam. It emphatically condemns the new Chinese provocations and appeals to the working people and trade unionists all over the world to be solidary with the Vietnamese people and to condemn the new provocations of the Chinese expansionists."

HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

LD110946 Prague CTK in English 0842 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, left here today for Geneva to participate in the Third European Trade Union Conference.

Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, will also attend in Geneva the Third European Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY DAY, DUKLA PASS ANNIVERSARY

Colotka Address

AU101035 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["From speech" by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, at a rally marking 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army, in Bratislava on 3 October]

[Excerpt] Apart from a systematic solicitude for continuous development of the national economy and for the well-being of our people, the leadership of our party and our state has also been devoting and continues to devote great, systematic attention to the questions concerning the building and the activity of our People's Army and its combat and political preparedness and readiness.

We are glad that our People's Army is responsibly fulfilling its mission in the spirit of its glorious combat traditions and that it is--along with the heroic Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact--a firm barrier on the border of two social systems, a reliable defensive shield of the freedom of our nations and of the accomplishments of socialism and a protector of world peace. That is why we continue to devote our utmost attention to the development of our army as a modern socialist army. We see to its constantly improving mastery of the latest military technology and to its achievement of a high level of combat skills. We view it as a significant fulfillment of the revolutionary bequest of the heroes who fell in the battles for our national freedom and the main guarantee of our peaceful building work.

In order to allow our peoples an undisturbed life in peace and tranquility and, through their work, a development of our material and cultural riches it is necessary to prevent in world policy the emergence of risks and contingent military hotbeds, which would threaten our peaceful life. When we think of our present and our future we realize the value of lasting peace for our homeland and the nations of the whole world, particularly for those that had experienced the hard test of two world war catastrophes.

A significant bridge and a promising hope for overcoming the accumulated obstacles on the path to detente is the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, SALT II, which convincingly confirmed the effectiveness of the untiring and resolute peace policy of the Soviet Union and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. It is clear evidence that there is a formula for achieving a further relaxation of international tension and also for making headway at other negotiations on limiting the feverish pursuit of armament and on disarmament. The Czechoslovak proposal put forward by Comrade B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, which is on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session--the draft declaration on international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament--is also an initiative for stimulating peace.

We also support other peace initiatives aimed at averting the threat of war and can state with satisfaction that the struggle for maintaining and consolidating world peace is in no way useless. For example, despite the fact that the largest arms potential in the world is accumulated in Europe and although our continent was exposed to the dangerous cold war period, no conflagration has broken out here for almost 35 years. We would all like to exchange, metaphorically speaking, arms for ploughs, and live in lasting peace and an atmosphere of fruitful, friendly international cooperation. However, we cannot indulge in illusions as long as the enemy is amassing weapons. Even though Czechoslovakia will always devote priority attention to the struggle for peace, we cannot--having learned from history--do not want to and must not in any case neglect the obligations connected with insuring our defense capability.

How easily peace can be threatened is shown by numerous examples of destructive wars, including some in recent years. The Czechoslovak public unanimously condemns all initiators and patrons of acts of aggression and intervention and, therefore, fully supports the Soviet Union's proposal, submitted to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, aimed at the condemnation of dangerous hegemonism in international relations by that highest international organization. In this effort we are fully on the side of the people of Vietnam, Laos and People's Kampuchea in their struggle against the shameless aggressor and for respect for their state sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. We are on the side of the Palestinian people in their struggle for their inalienable rights, including the right to establish their own state. We condemn racism, colonialism and neocolonialism in all its forms and are in favor of fair international relations, based on noninterference and mutual respect, under conditions of peaceful and friendly international cooperation.

Dukla Pass Rally

LD062246 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Svidnik/Dukla, East Slovakia--A big rally of 30,000 working people and youth of the East Slovak Region took place at Svidnik on Saturday to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The event was attended by a delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Government and the Czechoslovak National Front led by Jozef Lenart, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Communist Party first secretary, by a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, former members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR, a Soviet military delegation and other guests.

The main speech was delivered by Jozef Lenart.

Soviet Deputy Defence Minister Army General Semen Kurkotkin stressed the successes attained by Czechoslovakia over the past 35 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the allround development of Czechoslovakia mainly now when the communist party and the state are headed by Gustav Husak.

The participants in the rally approved a letter of greetings from the Czechoslovak people to the people of the Soviet Union stressing the unbreakable alliance and friendship of the nations of the two countries sealed up by the joint shed blood.

The delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Czechoslovak Government and the Czechoslovak National Front, led by Jozef Lenart, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Communist Party first secretary, laid a wreath at the monument to the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR in the Dukla Pass on Saturday.

Present at the ceremony were also a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Colonel Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air attache of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, members of a Soviet military delegation, and other guests.

Julius Chvalny, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union, then started the Dukla-Bratislava-Prague relay which will carry earth from the Dukla Pass across Czechoslovakia to Prague where it will come at the end of June next year, when the mass physical training event, Czechoslovak Spartakiad 1980, will be inaugurated.

The delegations and guests then paid tribute at the monument to the Soviet Army at Svidnik to the Soviet soldiers who laid their lives during the Carpathian-Dukla operation.

Lenart Speech

LD072248 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Svidnik, East Slovakia--Loyalty to the bequest of Dukla binds Czechoslovakia to strive persistently together with the Soviet Union for strengthening peace and security in the world, Jozef Lenart said here on Saturday in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation.

Jozef Lenart, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Communist Party first secretary, said that there are still forces in the world which do not want peace, step up the arms race and strive for return to the cold war period.

These forces, blindly seeking profit and power, do not hesitate to misuse the results of the scientific-technological revolution, and they would sacrifice the whole mankind if necessary.

This is why Czechoslovakia actively contributes to the Soviet peace offensive thanks to which steps were made towards relaxations of international tension.

Jozef Lenart highly appreciated the SALT II Treaty. The Vienna talks preceding the signing of the treaty showed that there are realistic forces in the bourgeois camp which are aware of the danger of further stepping up the arms race and display good will to follow the road of relaxation of international tension also in the military sphere. They know well the risk of a nuclear war which would mean also their own end.

Czechoslovakia is convinced that the arms race can be halted, a world nuclear war can be averted, progress can be made in general disarmament efforts, Jozef Lenart went on.

But the existence of aggressive forces requires that the defence of Socialist Czechoslovakia and the moral-political unity of the people be further strengthened. Czechoslovakia will continue to build up its army so that it be fully ready to fulfill, together with the other Warsaw Treaty armies, its patriotic and internationalist duties.

Speaking of the Carpathian-Dukla operation, Jozef Lenart said that it was one of the main milestones in the heroic struggle waged by the Soviet Army for the liberation of Czechoslovakia. He added that the Czechoslovak people is well aware that without the Soviet Union there would be no free Czechoslovakia. There would not be socialism in this country.

After the liberation, the Czechoslovak people solved its [word indistinct] long national and social problems, increased many-times the economic potential of its country, built a state of real democracy, developed its culture and established new fraternal relations between the Czechs and Slovaks, Jozef Lenart stressed.

Prague Observance

ID051025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, at Prague Castle today on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and of the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The reception was attended by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the federal government, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; Miroslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee; Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; and Eugen Turzo, department head of the party's Central Committee.

Comrade Martin Dzur said in his speech that our army has been implementing the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ in ensuring the defense of the socialist state and the peaceful life of the people. He announced that army personnel have fulfilled the demanding tasks of the current training year. The results achieved are of fundamental significance for further consolidating the moral and political state of the forces, and they are an expression of army devotion to the socialist system and of its high confidence in the policy of the communist party, which the soldiers support actively by selfless work. He stressed that the Czechoslovak People's Army is devoting great attention to the systematic intensification of the internationalist alliance and cooperation with the glorious Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Comrade Martin Dzur also welcomed the attention and support which the CPCZ Central Committee, federal government, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally are devoting to our army and to the consolidation of the defense potential of the country. He voiced the pledge that the army is a reliable guarantee of the security of the republic. Its servicemen, Martin Dzur emphasized in conclusion, are loyal to the revolutionary traditions of the working class, to the communist party, and to the behest of the heroic combatants of the Dukla Pass, will continue to enhance their skills and all-round preparedness.

Lt Gen Karel Rusov, chief of the general staff and first deputy minister of national defense, then read an order of the president of the republic promoting or newly nominating generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Comrades Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal and Martin Dzur sincerely congratulated them.

The delegation of our army was then addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He recalled that the glorious Carpathian-Dukla operation 35 years ago as a significant milestone in the national liberation struggle of our people and a great joint combat action by the Soviet Army and the First Czechoslovak Army Corps, which inaugurated the liberation of our country.

We remember the fighting on Dukla Pass with veneration, said Comrade Gustav Husak, as a symbol of the struggle of the Czechoslovak people for the restoration of our national freedom and state independence, and as [words indistinct] pages of the great revolutionary and democratic traditions of our peoples.

The Carpathian-Dukla operation was a clear manifestation of fraternity and firm alliance between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. This friendship, sealed by the blood jointly shed in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism, is permanent and will remain a cornerstone of our internal and foreign policy and a solid foundation of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet armies.

Comrade Gustav Husak further dealt with the present tasks of our army. He paid tribute to the results achieved in the past training year and pointed out that the more demanding the period and military techniques, the more demanding also are the tasks of direction and command. He also recalled the services rendered by the soldiers in coping with the emergency which occurred at the beginning of this year as well as their effective help in industry, transport, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy.

Comrade Gustav Husak then went on to speak of the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist states. It is due above all to their joint action that positive results have been achieved during the past period in efforts to bring about the relaxation of international tension and a peaceful solution to outstanding international problems. Evidence of this first and foremost is the fact that our country, and all Europe, has been living in peace for almost 35 years. The preservation of peace can also be largely ensured by the fact that the imperialist forces realized and had to take into account that the Soviet Union, our republic and the other socialist states grouped in the Warsaw Treaty possess well-prepared armed forces, capable of defending and securing freedom, independence and a peaceful life.

The struggle for preserving peace and at the same time for good training of our armed forces for defending the country are two sides of the same coin. This is why the supreme party and state bodies have been consistently dealing with the problems of the army and devoting great care to its political and military training as well as its material equipment.

Our army, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to state, shoulders great responsibility for bringing up the young generation.

Preparation for the defense of the country is inextricably linked with education in socialist patriotism, internationalism and social responsibility. These qualities--a high socialist consciousness, firm patriotism and national pride, love for the revolutionary traditions of the peace, international solidarity, awareness of our country's allegiance to the socialist community, the importance of the constant intensification of cooperation between our armed forces, the Soviet Army and the other armies of the fraternal socialist countries--all this must be constantly inculcated in the minds of our young people.

In concluding his address to the army delegation comrade Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that the Czechoslovak People's Army will continue to fulfill successfully its tasks, proceed consistently in the spirit of the policy of the communist party, in the spirit of our alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, and in the spirit of dedicated service in the interests of our people.

After the speech by Comrade Gustav Husak thanks were expressed on behalf of the promoted and newly nominated generals by Lt Gen Michal (Prelec), who pledged to devote all his strength and skill to further enhancing the army's combat capacity.

The supreme party and state officials later had a friendly and comradely gathering with members of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Dzur Statement

LD052345 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day, a statement is now being made by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

[Dzur--begin recording] Esteemed fellow citizens, comrades: Thirty-five years ago, on 6 October 1944, members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union, after heavy and ferocious fighting, entered side by side with the Soviet Army, in the area of the Dukla Pass, the territory of their native land. This event significantly influenced the course of the antifascist struggle and the subsequent fate of our nations.

Dukla has become the eternal symbol of the national freedom and state sovereignty which had been won through such hard work and which we lost so easily through the treason of the bourgeoisie.

At Dukla the correctness of the CPCZ political line was confirmed, a line which aimed our nations toward a struggle for a free, democratic and socialist Czechoslovakia linked with bonds of firm friendship, alliance and cooperation with the USSR. These relations have deeply penetrated the life of our people and have once and for all been anchored in the foreign-political orientation of the state. We are grateful to the USSR that today, as in the past, it is the guarantee of our freedom, independence, that it is a support of the further successful building of socialism.

The Dukla tradition is still alive and is closely related with our socialist present. This is manifested in day-to-day efforts to build a socialist society, in the strengthening of unity and cooperation of countries of the socialist community, in the struggle for lasting peace and social progress. At the same time it guides us toward high vigilance in facing the intentions of class enemies, above all reactionary militarist forces.

Aggressive plans combined with a constant increase of rearmament are today the greatest danger for a peaceful life of nations, in the interest of the defense of socialism. Thanks to the consistent concern of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government the building of the Czechoslovak People's Army is being perfected.

The main efforts of our People's Army are being focused on fulfilling the tasks of combat and political training and insuring an uninterrupted combat readiness. In units and sections of the army there are responsible, selfless, defenders and builders of our socialist homeland, patriots and internationalists.

The results achieved in the current training year show that the army is well prepared to fulfill tasks in the complicated conditions of contemporary warfare. They are the proof of the high degree of activity and working initiative of the members of the armed forces, their unequivocal support for the policy of the CPCZ. Their moral and political as well as technical preparedness, the equipment of the armed forces with modern equipment and weapons are a guarantee that the Czechoslovak People's Army will consistently fulfill the tasks our people expect from them and which arise for them from the internationalist bonds within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty. This very bond is the guarantee of the solidarity of the defense of our socialist homeland and the mainstay of the world peace.

We are purposefully developing relations of fraternal cooperation, above all with the glorious Soviet Army, our example. We highly value the possibility of a close cooperation with the Central Group of Soviet Forces, with which we are linked by the joint tasks in the defense of the western border of the socialist community and relations of friendship in arms.

Esteemed fellow citizens, I am pleased to use this opportunity to thank the parents, wives and relatives of our soldiers for moral support and understanding for their exacting service for the homeland.

The positive attitude of citizens, state and social organization toward the Czechoslovak People's Army is the expression of the fact that the defense of the homeland is a matter of the entire society. The great trust of our communist party and all working people shown toward the Czechoslovak People's Army pledges its members vigilantly to stand on guard, in the spirit of the legacy of Dukla, over the results of the distinguished work of our people. [end recording]

HONECKER RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION LEADER

LD1019 24 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Pen Sovan, the leader of the Kampuchean People's Republic delegation to the festivities on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

During the meeting, which took place in an extremely cordial atmosphere, Erich Honecker congratulated the vice president of the Revolutionary Council, defense minister and supreme commander of Kampuchea's Revolutionary Armed Forces on the historic victory with which the people of Kampuchea took history into their own hands. The GDR has watched with great sympathy the results in the normalization of life and in the struggle for an internationally esteemed, peaceful, democratic Kampuchea marching forward to socialism. The GDR continues to stand in firm solidarity by the side of the Kampuchean People's Republic.

Pen Sovan thanked Erich Honecker for the consistent support for the just cause of his people which is imbued by the spirit of proletarian internationalism. He paid tribute to the great successes achieved by the GDR in the shaping of a developed socialist society as an important contribution toward strengthening the forces of peace and socialism in the world.

Erich Honecker and Pen Sovan stressed the good development of the relations between the GDR and Kampuchea. They agreed on important measures to further deepen cooperation.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

For the joint communique on the 4-8 October official visit by the USSR party-government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, as published in PRAVDA on 9 October, see the Eastern Europe section of the 11 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BREZHNEV CONVEYS THANKS FOR GREETINGS MESSAGES

LD0817 44 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent the following letter to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND:

The Soviet party and government delegation which attended the festivities on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary has received many cordial letters and telegrams of greeting from SED party organizations; from collektives in enterprises, institutions and educational establishments; from participants of rallies and assemblies; as well as from individual citizens. They express the most cordial feelings and best wishes for the CPSU and for our people. For example, a message of greetings from the working people of Magdeburg Bezirk says, the friendship and close fraternal ties with the Soviet land imbues the people of the GDR with strength and confidence in the future.

Many letters contain words of high esteem for everything the party of Lenin and the Soviet state do to strengthen world peace and the deep international detente, and to protect the revolutionary achievements of our peoples. Europe is already living in its fourth decade of peace, and for this the thanks of all peoples, in large measure, must go to the constructive policy of the countries of the socialist community.

As it is not possible for us to reply to all the authors of these messages of greetings, the Soviet delegation conveys its gratitude through the paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. We would like to use this opportunity to thank at the same time the inhabitants of the GDR's capital, Berlin, as well as all the citizens of the republic who extended such cordial hospitality to us during these sunny October days. We are left with the memory of the warmth of the fraternal handshake, with the feeling of togetherness and the unity of our peoples, who, shoulder by shoulder, are following the lofty road to communism.

FURTHER MESSAGES ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY RECEIVED

'Arafat, PLO Greetings

AU062121 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Text] "On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR I am pleased to convey my revolutionary greetings and most cordial congratulations to you, the comrades of the SED Central Committee, and to the government and people of the friendly GDR and on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine, and the PLO Executive Committee," thus reads a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, signed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution.

The Palestinian people are looking with great pride at this festive day, which is greatly significant for liberation movements throughout the entire world. The struggle of the GDR people under SED leadership is a brilliant example for the peoples' struggle for their freedom and independence. It is further underscored in the letter that "this day is of a great and firm significance: on that day the determination of the heroic German people who fought against imperialism, fascism and their accomplices for the independence of Germany and the building of its democratic state were victorious, thus turning this state into a basis of support for all liberation movements throughout the world.

Iran's Tudeh Party

AU071745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Excerpt] "The founding of the GDR was a turning point in history," underscores the greetings message of the Tudeh Party of Iran, signed by N. Kianouri, first secretary of the Central Committee. "In the past 30 years the GDR, as a result of the self-sacrificing struggle of the people under the wise and proven SED leadership and despite all the machinations and sabotage of world imperialism, particularly of the militarists, revanchists and reactionaries in the FRG, has developed into a flourishing socialist state, into a solid and consistent factor of peace and security in Europe and the world at large and into a supporting force for the revolutionary and liberation movements throughout the entire world," the message underscores.

It goes on to say: "The revolutionary movement of the Iranian people and the Tudeh Party of Iran, the party of the Iranian workers class, have always enjoyed the internationalist solidarity of the SED and the GDR which are based on the glorious tradition of the German communists."

It is being emphasized that even now that the Iranian revolution is experiencing a complicated phase of its development, the revolutionary movement of the Iranian people can be sure of this internationalist solidarity. The Tudeh Party Central Committee expresses the conviction that the friendly relations between the peoples and governments of the two countries as well as between the Tudeh Party and the SED will consolidate and expand.

SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER VISITS GDR FESTIVAL STALL

AU071500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] A cordial conversation developed during a visit by Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the CPE, and other members of the party leadership to the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stall at the "CPE 79 Festival," in which more than 1 million inhabitants of the Spanish capital participated.

Santiago Carrillo stressed the many common features existing between the two parties and underscored that the "Spanish and GDR communists have traditions of a common struggle for many decades." He recalled the combat actions and Hans Beimler who sacrificed his life in those actions. He added that the Spanish communists knew well that several German comrades, who performed outstanding feats on that occasion are today members of the Politburo and SED Central Committee.

Santiago Carrillo added that he knew the particular interest with which Erich Honecker follows the events in Spain and requested to convey his most cordial greetings and also his congratulations on the 30th anniversary to "our friend and fellow struggler Erich Honecker, who has struggled on the antifascist front all his life."

The CPE organ MUNDO OBRERO praised Santiago Carrillo's visit to the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stall in a report. A recital of Brecht poems in the Spanish language improvised by national prize winner Hans-Peter Minetti was received with great applause by the members of the Spanish party leadership.

HOFFMANN ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY TO DEFENSE FORCES

LD061038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0312 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR defense minister, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, has issued an Order of the Day for the GDR's 30th anniversary congratulating the members of the GDR National People's Army (NVA), Border Troops and Civil Defense. The order expresses thanks to the SED and its Central Committee for its wise, principled and far-sighted policy as a result of which the GDR people has won a respected place in the socialist family of peoples.

"On the GDR's 30th anniversary, we renew and endorse our soldiers' pledge: Guided by the decisions of the SED's Ninth Congress, we will continue to strive untiringly for a high degree of fighting force and combat readiness, we will reliably protect the work of socialist development in order to make detente in Europe irreversible and peace secure," the order states.

The GDR Minister of Interior and head of the German People's Police Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, expresses thanks in his Order of the Day to all members of the police and other organs of the Interior Ministry and to all voluntary helpers for their selfless, responsible and conscientious work. He points out that the GDR's successful development had been accomplished above all thanks to the indestructible friendship and increasingly closer cooperation with the USSR.

"It fills us with pride that during the past three decades, the German People's Police have made a worthy contribution toward securing and protecting socialist achievements," the order says. The further shaping of the advanced socialist society as well as the intensified class conflict with imperialism continued to make it necessary in future for the Interior Ministry organs, together with the other armed forces, to strengthen the socialist state on an all-round basis and reliably to protect it.

SED LEADERS ATTEND BERLIN ART EXHIBITION

LD050922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--"Road Companions Contemporaries" is the title of a representative exhibition of GDR art during the past 30 years which was opened at the Alte Museum in Berlin today.

Among the warmly welcomed guests at the opening were the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the Peoples chamber; Hermann Azen; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Guenter Mittag; Konrad Naumann; Harry Tisch; Paul Verner; Egon Krenz and Inge Lange.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Dr E. Mujica, Mexican minister of communications and transport, who visited the GDR for the conclusion of a maritime navigation agreement between the GDR and Mexico, has ended his visit. During his stay in the GDR, Dr Mujica was received by Otfried Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and by Dr Eduard Schwierz, deputy minister of foreign trade, for talks on the further development of economic relations between the two countries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH ECUADOR--Dr Leon Roldos, president of the National Currency Council of Ecuador, has arrived for a visit to the GDR. He conducted an exchange of views with Heinz Sachse, deputy foreign trade minister, about strengthening trade relations between the GDR and Ecuador. Dr Roldos was also received for friendly talks by Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN BRAZIL--A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber under the leadership of Herbert Fechner, chairman of the interparliamentary group of the People's Chamber, is visiting Brazil at the invitation of Senator Luiz Viana Filho, president of the Brazilian Senate. The delegation was welcomed on arrival by Senator Nilo Coelho, Senate vice president. During its visit to Brazil, the People's Chamber delegation will hold official talks in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian National Congress. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND--A plan for cooperation between the GDR Ministry of Health and the Ministry of State for Health and Social Security of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the spheres of medicine and health was signed in Berlin on Thursday [27 September]. The two countries agreed, among other things, to exchange information and specialists on heart, circulatory and cancerous diseases during the 1979-81 period. Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health, and British Ambassador Peter Martin Foster were present at the signing. The plan was signed by Dr Herbert Erler, deputy minister, and Sir George Young, parliamentary state under secretary for health. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA ARRIVES IN CUBA

LD102345 Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has arrived in Cuba for a 4-day official, friendly visit. Puja was invited to visit Cuba by his counterpart, Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli. Over the past few weeks the Hungarian foreign minister participated in the UN General Assembly session in New York.

ROMANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT 10 OCTOBER

LD102315 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Romanian youth delegation has arrived in Budapest. The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth, headed by first secretary Pantelimon Gavanescu, was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the party Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ-Central Committee.

SRI LANKA COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD110904 Budapest MTI in English 0606 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 10, (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka arrived Wednesday in Budapest. The delegation which is headed by General Secretary Kottoruge Pablis Silva, was received at the Budapest airport by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Department.

VISIT OF YEMENI PARTY ACTIVISTS REPORTED

LD100932 Budapest MTI in English 0625 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI)--Under the relative cooperation workplan of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Yemeni Socialist Party, a delegation of party activists of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee visited Hungary between October 2 and 9 under the leadership of 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad, alternate member of the CC and chairman of the party Control Committee. The delegation studied the activity and working methods of the Central Control Committee and several departments of the HSWP CC, made a trip to Hograd County where they met with the county and district party committee leaders and visited the state farm of Magyarnandor. The Yemeni party activists were received by Janos Veneczi, secretary of the Central Control Committee.

KISZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

LD100952 Budapest MTI in English 0635 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI)--As we have already reported, the Central Committee of the Young Communist League (KISZ) held a meeting in Budapest on Tuesday. The meeting was attended and addressed by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, by Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky, Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, chief of the Political Department of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence, by Arpad Papp, national commander of the worker guard, Gyula Uszta, general secretary of the Hungarian Partisan Federation, Major General Lajos Kiss, general secretary of the Hungarian Defence Association, by Major General Laszlo Abel (border guards), chief of the Political Department of the national headquarters of the border guards.

Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, informed the participants about current issues of the international and internal political life and of youth policy. He stressed among other things that the relaxation of international tension would be also in the future an unhaltable process and that was first of all the result of the efforts made by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. This is indicated also by the new, highly important proposals that were revealed to Europe's and the world public in Berlin on the Soviet Union's behalf by Leonid Brezhnev. These suggestions are of special importance because they aim at curbing the armament race, a field of key importance for detente, at a time when (?NATO) extremist and aggressive circles are trying to poison the international atmosphere by increasing the armaments expenditures and by introducing new kinds of weapons. The speaker emphasized that also the international activities of KISZ focused on promoting cooperation between all realistic-minded and peace-loving European youth organizations in order to avoid a new world war, for detente and disarmament. In this spirit KISZ will arrange a consultative conference of European youth organizations to be held in this November.

Speaking about internal political issues the first secretary of the KISZ CC pointed out that the relations and unity based on mutual trust between the party and masses continued to be firm and people among them youth may live and work in Hungary in a calm atmosphere and in security of existence.

The KISZ Central Committee then discussed the experiences of KISZ activities aiming at educating and training Hungary's young generation in the spirit of patriotism and national defence. It found that in the past years KISZ organizations had solved the majority of the tasks with success. In the past years, the training of patriotic and defense spirit had become more systematic and better organized and the activities of the youth (?guard) had advanced.

The KISZ Central Committee continued to regard an important task to strengthen the patriotic and internationalist way of thinking and attitude. The youth league continues to work for furthering the protection of the world's peace and for strengthening peoples' friendship. At the same time it has to bring home that it is a fundamental national interest and duty of the Hungarian youth to defend the socialist order and the productions of the Hungarian people and to ensure the conditions for peaceful building work. Even greater attention has to be paid in future to increasing the toughness of young people, to (?popularizing) mass sports and to advancing the work of the youth guard.

The Central Committee put forward propositions and recommendations to competent party, state and social organizations about training and preparation of youth for national defence.

In conclusion the Central Committee decided on personal issues. It relieved Janos Barabas and Bagriella Paztor of their post as secretary of the CC, with recognition of their merits, owing to other, important state posts and elected Andros Juhasz and Mrs Lazlo Kopf to be secretary of the KISZ CC.

GIEREK RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD102224 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct, PAP--Today, the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received delegation of the French Communist Party CC. Member of the Political Bureau and the PUWP CC Secretary Edward Babiuch took part in the meeting.

Head of the delegation of the French Communist Party CC, Member of the Political Bureau and CC Secretary Paul Laurent informed Edward Gierek about current problems of activity of the French Communist Party and its struggle in the defence of the working people, in the interests of social development and independence of France.

Both sides discussed the international situation and questions of the international working class movement. They stressed the determination of both parties to bring a contribution to the process of detente and developing cooperation of Poland and France. The PUWP and the French Communist Party will continue to tighten fraternal cooperation on the basis of internationalist solidarity and traditions of cooperation of Polish and French communists.

SZYDLAK ADDRESSES WARSAW FUNCTION TO MARK GDR ANNIVERSARY

AU101212 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, at 5 October Warsaw function to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpt] OF FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE UNITY AND POWER OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' COMMUNITY IS ITS CLOSE ALLIANCE AND COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE USSR--A LEADING POWER OF THE PRESENT WORLD. THAT ALLIANCE IS REFLECTED BOTH IN BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES--IN WARSAW PACT DEFENSE, AND IN CEMA.

The cooperation between Poland and the GDR, J. Szydlak said, is characterized by dynamic development in all areas, as demonstrated by comprehensive cooperation at all levels from the highest party and state authorities through direct cooperation between central departments and institutes, Polish voivodships and GDR regions and various contacts among local social organizations, plants, schools and institutions. In the 3 years of the present 5-year period, Polish-GDR trade has almost reached the value of the 1971-75 trade. The joint textile plant Przyjazn in Zawiercie, which is the first such plant in CEMA countries, is a symbol of the always deepening integration links between the Polish and GDR economies. The plant has been in production for some years now.

THE CLOSE FRATERNAL TIES BETWEEN THE PZPR AND THE SED ARE THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND THE PROCESSES OF COOPERATION AND RAPPROCHEMENT. THE FREQUENT AND FRUITFUL MEETINGS BETWEEN THE LEADERS OF THE PZPR AND THE SED--EDWARD GIEREK AND ERICH HONECKER--PLAY A GREAT ROLE.

The Polish-GDR alliance and the friendship between our two peoples are an integral value of the united activities of the socialist community states. Those activities consistently seek to consolidate international security and peace in Europe and the world and are compatible with the CSCE act principles, which fully confirmed the thesis that it is necessary to strictly respect the territorial and political realities established in Europe since World War II.

The message of the Polish people addressed to world nations and parliaments on the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's aggression against Poland was produced by solicitude for lasting security and peace.

IN CONCLUSION J. SZYDLAK EXTENDED CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS, GREETINGS AND WISHES FOR FURTHER SUCCESSES TO THE SED, ITS LEADERSHIP AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE.

SZYDLAK MEETS WITH USSR'S SHITIKOV IN MOSCOW

LD110844 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, vice-premier and chairman of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Jan Szydlak, now in Moscow, met in the Kremlin with Member of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, President of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Aleksey Shitikov. Both sides discussed issues concerning the further consolidation of cooperation between the two societies.

POLISH-JAPANESE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION HELD IN WARSAW

LD100902 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct, PAP--A session of the Polish-Japanese Economic Committee ended in Warsaw today. Its participants included representatives of major Japanese companies and Polish enterprises and economic institutions. The session concerned marketing, cooperation in technology exchange, tourism and transport. It was stressed that during the 7 years of its existence the committee contributed markedly to the expansion of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Both sides signed a final protocol which underscored, among other things, the necessity of broadening the access for Polish goods to the Japanese market, the need to search for new forms of industrial cooperation and to undertake joint activities aiming at increasing the share of both countries in the international division of labour.

During the talks held between Vice-Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and head of the Japanese side of the committee Dr Koji Kobayashi both sides discussed the development of economic relations between the two countries, characterized by stability and good development prospects. This also includes the expanding cooperation on third markets, where both countries have to their credit the joint construction of fertilizer plants and cement works and intend to undertake further ventures.

There are also conditions for cooperation in a number of other fields, like coal conversion, new energy sources, shipping, telecommunication, electronics and small and medium-tonnage chemical installations for market production. Both sides also discussed cooperation in recycling of materials--a very important field in which Japan has a great deal of experience.

On the same day Dr Koji Kobayashi called on Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski and President of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Janusz Burakiewicz. Members of the committee also paid visits in the ministries of the chemical, machine and agricultural machine, electroengineering and metallurgy industries and in the Ministry of Finance.

DPA: DISSIDENTS END HUNGER STRIKE IN WARSAW CHURCH

LD102235 Hamburg DPA in German 1953 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Fifteen Polish dissidents ended their 7-day hunger strike in the Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw today. Their action was intended to demonstrate their solidarity with the civil rights fighters arrested in Czechoslovakia. According to Warsaw dissident circles, seven members of the Charter-77 movement have gone on hunger strike in a private apartment in Czechoslovakia.

To mark the end of the Warsaw hunger strike a mass attended by several hundred people, most of them young, was read in a side room of the church. In his sermon the priest celebrating it referred to the hunger strike and prayed for the release of the Czechoslovak prisoners. Among the hunger strikers were prominent members of the "Committee for Social Self-Defence," such as Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, the writer Anka Kowalska and the actress Halina Mikolajaka. They emphasized that they had chosen a church as the place for their action "because in Poland only the church can offer refuge to people holding different views in defense of inalienable fundamental rights."

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS LEAGUE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PLENUM

LD071811 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The 4th Plenum of the Central Board of the League of National Defense [LOK] was held on 5 October in Garwolin in Siedlce Voivodship. It was attended by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member and minister of national defense. The plenum was held under the slogan: For Higher Effectiveness of Patriotic and Defense Upbringing. A group of LOK activists was decorated with state and military awards for services rendered in consolidating the defense of the nation. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member and minister of national defense, on behalf of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, conveyed wishes for further achievements to all LOK activists to mark the 35th anniversary of the LOK.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETING HELD 5 OCTOBER

LD072325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the government Presidium was held in Warsaw today, attended by representatives of political and administrative authorities of Nowy Sacz Voivodship.

Trends for the further development of the region were discussed and the basic functions of the Nowy Sacz region in the country's socio-economic life were defined. These are the development of tourism, health resorts and recreation, with simultaneous protection of the natural and climatic qualities of the voivodship. Decisions were adopted which create foundations for numerous undertakings in the future concerning the development of commercial, service and tourist amenities, the development of medical, cultural and recreation facilities, transport, road network and heating in the vicinity of Zakopane, Raska, Szczawnica, Krościenko, Skawa and [word indistinct] the protection of water from pollution, the development of the Tatra National Park as well as problems connected with house construction, the development of farms, food and small-scale industries.

The government Presidium expressed the conviction that the adopted decisions will be treated by the Nowy Sacz community, and by political and administration activs, as the basis for developing their own initiatives aimed at increased management effectiveness and at the improvement of living and resting conditions for the local population and for tourists.

The meeting also examined problems connected with the creation of conditions favorable to the further increase of production in the coal and light industries.

Next on the agenda, the government Presidium adopted the draft bill of the Council of Ministers concerning the practical application of specialization and cooperation between organizations of CEMA members. The document describing the conditions was approved in January by the CEMA Executive Committee and at the same time was recommended by member countries to be introduced on 1 January next year. The document regulates ways of concluding agreements on specialization and cooperation. The need for the document develops from the growing scale of cooperation. For example: Poland takes part in about 200 bilateral and about 100 multilateral agreements concluded between CEMA economic organizations, including the sphere of specialization and cooperation in production.

In the 1976-80 period the share of specialized production included in agreements between Poland and CEMA countries will have doubled.

The government Presidium was acquainted with the preparations for the 14th International Congress of the International Union of Architects, which will be held in Warsaw in June 1981, organized under the slogan: Architecture, Man, Environment. A report on the subject was delivered by the Central Board of the Association of Polish Architects.

LUBLIN CONCERT CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF MILITIA, SECURITY SERVICES

LD061032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] A solemn concert marking the 35th anniversary of the setting up of the Citizens Militia [MO] and the Security Services [SB] was held in Lublin yesterday. "The concert was attended by the following Politburo members: Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense; Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Lt Gen Stanislaw Kowalczyk, minister of the interior; also Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary; and Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Council of State and of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee.

"Minister Stanislaw Kowalczyk made a speech outlining the achievements of the MO and SB functionaries in the past 35 years in the field of law and order."

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH ARTISTIC CREATIVITY PRIZEWINNERS

LD051513 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today in Warsaw met the winners of the prizes of the chairman of the Council of Ministers for Artistic Creativity for Children and Young People. These annual prizes are awarded in connection with the International Year of the Child.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS KRAKOW MUSEUM ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD051514 Warsaw Domestic Service in Pol sh 1400 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the National Museum in Krakow were held in Krakow today. The most merited employees of the museum received state decorations. "Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, who was present at the ceremony conveyed sincere congratulations to the recipients of the awards. He emphasized the enormous significance of the Krakow National Museum in the history of Polish culture and [words indistinct]."

PAP REPORTS SEVEN DEAD, THREE INJURED IN MINING EXPLOSION

LD042132 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct, PAP--A sudden, violent rock and carbon dioxide explosion occurred in the "Mova Ruda" mine in Silesia. 53 miners were working in the vicinity of the explosion. Thanks to an immediate and quick rescue operation, 43 unhurt miners were evacuated. Three miners are in hospital and there is nothing to threaten their health or lives.

Unfortunately, the remaining 7 miners died. They were working in immediate proximity to the explosion. The families of the dead and injured miners have been taken care of.

A special commission is investigating the circumstances of the accident.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT OFFICIAL RETIRES--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the recommendation of the minister of transportation, has recalled Stanislaw Mroczek from the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Transportation, in connection with his retirement. The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed thanks to Stanislaw Mroczek for his work in the state administrative post he had held up to now. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD]

COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIAN MEDIA--Addis Ababa, 2 Oct, PAP--Invited by the Ministry of Information and National Orientation of socialist Ethiopia, a delegation of the Radio and TV Committee in Poland, headed by the committee's chairman, Maciej Szczepanski, stayed in Addis Ababa. The delegation held talks with Minister Major Yilma Girma. An agreement on cooperation in many areas was signed between the Polish radio and TV network and the radio and TV network in socialist Ethiopia. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD]

CANADIAN AIRLINE AGREEMENT--Warsaw, 30 Oct, PAP--A Polish-Canadian agreement on mutual recognition of flight certificates was signed on October 3rd. The agreement creates favourable conditions for the further development of cooperation of civil airlines authorities of both countries in the domain of attesting planes, plane engines and other equipment. It also creates favourable conditions for the development of broad cooperation between aviation industries of Poland and Canada in the field of cooperation and supplies of air equipment. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD]

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FROM BUCHAREST

LD101330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1135 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/10/1979--Robert David Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand, who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania, together with his wife, at the invitation of the Romanian prime minister, left Bucharest on October 10.

At the Otopeni Airport, adorned with the state flags of Romania and New Zealand, the New Zealand premier was seen off by the Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet with his wife, by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Paul Niculescu and Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime ministers, Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Gheorghe Petrescu, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and other officials.

Present were also F.A. Small, ambassador of New Zealand in Romania and members of the embassy.

The state anthems of Romania and New Zealand were played. A military guard presented arms.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT 10 OCTOBER

AU102030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/10/1979--The crown prince of Japan, Akihito, concluded his official visit to Romania on October 10. He paid this visit as representative of Emperor Hirohito, in return to the invitation extended by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu during their state visit to Japan.

The Japanese guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and by other Romanian officials.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS TO GDR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU092159 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the minister of foreign affairs sent congratulatory telegrams.

Similar telegrams were also sent by the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions; the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth; the National Women's Council; the National Committee for the Defense of Peace; the Committee of Antifascist Veterans, other central institutions and mass and civic organizations to similar organizations and institutions in the GDR.

GDR MILITARY ATTACHE MEETS WITH NAVAL OFFICIALS, CADETS

AU092200 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, Military, Air and Naval Attache to Bucharest Col Joachim Schroeter met with staff members and cadets of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" navy institute. Members of the GDR Embassy in our country were also present. The participants in the meetings viewed a photo exhibition and documentary movies presenting aspects of the GDR's socioeconomic development, and of the life and activities of the German National People's Army.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO ZDF CORRESPONDENT 10 OCTOBER

AU101155 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Hans Jurgen (Wiedner) head of the Vienna office of ZDF television [FRG second channel], and correspondent for southeast Europe. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. President Nicolae Ceausescu gave an interview to ZDF.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER CONDUCTS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU102047 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry, had talks in Moscow with the ministers of machine building and electrical engineering and with the leadership of the coal industry ministry. During the meetings the sides discussed issues on developing economic cooperation and production sharing between the two countries.

VERDET CONGRATULATES POLAND'S JAROSZEWICZ ON BIRTHDAY

AU092207 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 Oct [illegible] p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent birthday greetings to Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland. The birthday greetings were included in a telegram in which he conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes for health, happiness and new successes in his activities at the service of the friendly Polish people, as well as wishes for increased cooperation in many areas between our countries.

QUATUOR MUSICIANS SEEK ASYLUM IN FRANCE

LD030745 Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Four Musicians Ask for Political Asylum in France"]

[Text] The Quatuor Athenaeum musicians from Bucharest announced on Thursday 20 September in Bagnols-sur-Ceze (Gard) where they are staying, that they have decided not to return to their country and to ask for political asylum in France. [paragraph continues]

They are Constantin Bogdanas, a 29-year-old violinist, Florin Szigeti, a 26-year-old violinist, Dan Iarca a 32-year-old viola player, and Dorel Fododreanu, a 29-year-old cellist.

The Quatuor musicians, who are very famous in Romania, justified their request for political asylum by mentioning in particular the fact that they are apparently forced to play "propaganda music" and administrative restrictions on their freedom.

FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES IMF-IBRD BELGRADE MEETING

AU032020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

["Romania Anticipates Wide International Collaboration for Solving Global Economic Troubles"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Belgrade, (AGERPRES), 3/10/1979--Romania proposes the making as soon as possible of a joint fund for development with the participation of the [words indistinct] resulted from decreased military expenditure, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of finance stated on October 3, on this taking the floor at the annual I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. reunion. The decisive element of development, said he, is the labour of each and every people; yet, each country should enjoy wide support, on grounds of a programme of international actions of increased back-up from highly developed states to economically lagging ones.

Drawing conclusions from the analysis of the international situation, the Romanian deputy prime minister showed that monetary and financial instability and imbalance are the outcome of deeper economic and social phenomena, manifestations of economic, energy and raw materials crisis. These phenomena afflict both developed and developing countries, intensify sources of tension and conflict. The conclusion of this analysis--stressed he--is the necessity of wide economic cooperation and collaboration among all countries. On this line he said that Romania suggested that efforts be channelled towards high-rate growth of national economies, the setting up of new production capacities in the developing countries, and a full use of these already extant in the developed states, intensified export and import within equitable economic relations, the adoption of a rational, far-reaching energy policy, waste [word indistinct] off first of all, particularly in point of hydrocarbons, and an ever wider use of the other types of energy, the cessation of the mounting inflation, attaining of a more equitable price policy with oil, raw materials, industrial goods, a policy apt to stimulate all countries to develop their economies, elimination of the protectionist policies, of artificial barriers, of discriminations and increased export of the developing countries to the market [words indistinct] rates of exchange, particularly for the currencies most frequently used in international payment, reduction of the payment imbalances, the use for economic purposes of the liquidation extant in capital markets, the settlement of the world monetary system on a new, equitable basis, the liquidation of underdevelopment.

In conclusion the speaker declared in favour of more active actions to be taken by I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. in view of restructuring international monetary relations, of securing financial and monetary stability, of increasing and improving the sources apt to finance the lagging countries, and of evening the payment balances.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FORMER COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ MICHELSEN

AU092212 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today received Senator Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, former president of the Republic of Colombia, and his wife Cecilia Caballero de Lopez, who are visiting our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

On behalf of himself and his wife, the guest expressed thanks for this meeting, for the warmth and friendship with which they have been met during their stay in our country, for the pleasant opportunity given them to visit Romania again.

During their talk the sides highlighted with satisfaction that the Romanian-Colombian relations have been favorably developing in recent years in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas, in the spirit and on the basis of the agreements and conventions concluded on the occasion of summit meetings in Bogota and Bucharest. At the same time, they expressed the common desire to continuously develop and expand these relations and the Romanian-Colombian cooperation at both the bilateral and international level.

Upon discussing certain current international issues, the two sides stressed the need to intensify efforts by all the states, regardless of their size, to establish a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation and a new world economic order, to find peaceful settlements for conflicts and tension, and to build a world in which each nation can develop freely and independently, in keeping with its desires and aspirations, and free to use its natural resources.

The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU051805 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President of the republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the Austrian parliamentary delegation led by Roland Minkowitsch, first vice president of the Austrian National Council, vice chairman of the Austrian People's Party and chairman of the Austrian Peasants' Union, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

Expressing full gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for this reception and for the opportunity to visit Romania and acquaint themselves with the outstanding successes attained by the Romanian people in their fatherland's socioeconomic development, the delegation leader extended to the Romanian head of state greetings and warm wishes for health and happiness on behalf of Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the wishes conveyed and in turn extended warm greetings and best wishes to the Austrian president and the friendly Austrian people.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction with the upward course of Romanian-Austrian relations of friendship and cooperation and the desire to continue to develop and diversify these relations, in the spirit of agreements and understandings concluded during meetings and talks between the leaders of the two states.

The sides assessed that the visit to Romania by the Austrian parliamentary delegation contributes to deepening mutual understanding, increasingly developing the fruitful all-round Romanian-Sutraian cooperation and consolidating the friendship between the two countries and peoples, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Austrian parliamentarians also exchanged views on vertain topical issues on the international life, particularly on security and peace in Europe. The sides assessed that everything possible should be done to insure real security in Europe, by fully implementing as a single whole the principles and provisions of the Helsinki final document, thoroughly preparing the 1980 Madrid meeting, adopting concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, and building a new world economic and political order.

The exchange of views also highlighted the need for peacefully solving all contentious problems facing mankind through negotiations and for the genuine participation of all states, regardless of their size or social system, in the international life and in resolving problems on which mankind's progress, peace and security depend. They emphasized the important role incumbent upon parliaments and parliamentarians in strongly influencing the broad masses' public opinion in favor of attaining the requirements for peace, security, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GENERAL ELECTRIC OFFICIAL 5 OCTOBER

AU051655 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Jack S. Parker, deputy chairman of the Board of Directors of the U.S. General Electric Company, who paid a visit to our country. During the meeting the sides discussed issues concerning the development of economic and technological cooperation and collaboration between Romanian specialized enterprises and General Electric, on a mutually advantageous basis, in the framework of good relations existing between Romania and the United States.

The guest said that his visit to Romania and his meetings with Romanian officials helped him to better understand the possibilities of our country's industry and to identify new opportunities for expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation between the U.S. firm and Romanian enterprises.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN RECEIVES FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF

AU082104 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On 5 October, Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania received the French military delegation led by Gen Guy Mery, chief of staff of the French Army, which is paying an official visit to our country.

The talk that ensued proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

The meeting was attended by French Ambassador to Bucharest Pierre Cerles, and Col Louis Gonnelle, military, air and naval attache.

The French military visit also toured units and military schools of our army, as well as historical and tourist points of interest.

ANDREI, PRC FOREIGN MINISTER SEND MESSAGES ON RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

AU082057 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua exchanged congratulatory telegrams.

PRC'S TANG ZHENLIN RECEIVES JOURNALIST DELEGATION

AU102040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) 10/10/1979--On October 9, the delegation of journalists led by Constantin Vrinceanu, assistant editor-in-chief of "ROMANIA LIBERA" newspaper, called on Tang Zhenlin, member of the CC of the CPC, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PRC'S LI XIANNIAN

AU081747 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council received a delegation of the Romania-China friendship association led by Comrade Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission and member of the State Council, which is paying a friendship visit to the PRC.

During the meeting, greetings and best wishes were conveyed on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Comrade Hua Guofeng and to the other comrades in the party-state leadership. In his turn, Comrade Li Xiannian conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to our party-state leadership warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of Comrade Hua Guofeng and of Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and on his own behalf.

The two sides highlighted the good relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, and their desire to develop and deepen their relations in all the areas, in accordance with the agreements concluded on the occasion of last year's summit visits. They also stressed the common desire to develop exchanges and contacts between the two countries' friendship associations.

The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

GADEA RECEIVES PRC CULTURE MINISTER

AU052121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/10/1979--Talks took place in Bucharest on October 5 between Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and Huang Zhen, minister of culture of the People's Republic of China, now visiting Romania at head of a governmental delegation.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SUBCOMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

AU052030 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 21st session of the Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow. The session examined issues on continuously developing bilateral cooperation in science and technology and raising its efficiency in key branches of the national economies of Romania and Soviet Union, including electrical engineering and agriculture.

The sides agreed upon the subjects and fields of cooperation during the 1981-85 period, upon the exchange of appropriate technological documentation for producing new kinds of machines and equipment, introducing advanced technological processes, modernizing existing economic units, creating new units and upon mutual visits of experts for exchange of experience and technical assistance.

During the session, the sides signed an agreement on cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union in the field of outer space remote sensing of the earth's natural resources.

MINISTER AVRAM MEETS TURKISH, OTHER OFFICIALS IN ISTANBUL

AU062031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, 06/10/1979 (AGERPRES)--Participating in Istanbul in the ministerial round table conference tackling the promotion of cooperation among developing countries, Ioan Avram, Romanian Minister of the machine building industry had interviews with Hikmet Cetin, deputy prime minister of Turkey, Teoman Koprululer, minister of of commerce, Gunes Ongut, minister of transport and telecommunications, Deniz Baykal, minister of energy and natural resources, and Orhan Alp, minister of industry and technology. During the talks the sides examined the situation of the actions agreed upon in the Romanian-Turkish summits, and new ways for further intensifying Romanian-Turkish economic collaboration. In this context the sides highlighted the importance of cooperation with Romania in building Turkish "Anatolia" refinery, with a 5 m. ton production annually.

The Romanian minister also had working interviews with heads of other participating delegation. The deputy prime ministers of industry of Egypt, India, Jordan, Peru, Tanzania, Portugal and Malaysia. Matters were discussed concerning the collaboration between Romania and the respective countries, new posibilities and domains being singled out with a view to further developing this cooperation.

BRITISH CP SECRETARY RECEIVES IONITA IN LONDON

AU081404 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] London, (AGERPRES) 8/10/1979--Gordon McLennan, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Great Britain, received Ion Ionita, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C. C. of the R. C. P, deputy prime minister of Romania, who attended as invited guest the annual conference of the Labour Party.

On the occasion, an exchange of messages was made between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gordon McLennan. They discussed aspects of the current concerns of the two parties.

PLOIESTI CITY MAYOR ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO KUWAIT

AU062024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Kuwait, 6/10/1979, AGERPRES--Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait, received the delegation of the People's Council of Ploiesti Municipality Ion Paraschiv, mayor of the municipality, now on a friendship visit to Kuwait at the invitation of the Government of the Ahmadi District.

During the talks the sides highlighted the favourable evolution of the Romanian-Kuwaiti relations of friendship and collaboration, grounded on mutual advantage and respect.

The delegation also called on Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of interior, and met Shaykh Jabir Mubarak as-Sabah, governor ad-interim of Kuwait.

DEPUTY PREMIER BURTICA RECEIVES THAI BANKER

AU052035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/10/1979--On October 5, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received the delegation of the Bank of Thailand led by: [name indistinct], governor of that bank.

During the interview, the sides stressed with satisfaction the ascending course of the commercial exchanges between the two countries, also underlining various domains of cooperation for achieving industrial objectives and founding joint sale and production companies.

RCP, COLOMBIAN CP OFFICIALS CONFER IN BUCHAREST

AU081455 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee today met with Comrade Hernando Hurtado, member of the Executive Committee of the Colombian Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, who paid a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest conveyed warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, as well as best wishes on behalf of PCC Secretary General Gilberto Vieira. Expressing thanks, Comrade Virgil Cazacu in his turn conveyed on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and best wishes to Comrade Gilberto Vieira.

During their talk, the two sides briefed each other on the concerns and domestic and foreign activities of the two parties and expressed the desire to further develop the good relations of solidarity and cooperation established between the RCP and the PCC.

CHINESE FILM WEEK MARKS PRC'S NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU052216 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Beginning 2 October a Chinese film week is taking place at the Studio Movie Theater in Bucharest. It has been organized to mark the 30th anniversary of the PRC.

The 2 October gala show featured the movie "Shots at the Secret Police," inspired by the struggle waged by the Chinese communists for the country's liberation.

Opening speeches were made by Corneliu Leu, director of Movie Studio No 4 and by Yuan Xiaoping, deputy director of "Imei" movie studio.

The performance was attended by Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association; Ion Galeteanu, secretary of state at the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; representatives from art and culture and numerous spectators.

Chen Shuliang, PRC ambassador to Bucharest, and embassy members were also present, as well as chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and other members of the diplomatic corps.

PRC film weeks are also taking place in such cities as Brasov and Tirgu Mures and include in their programs, apart from the above gala film, a few other full-length movies such as "The Basketball Player No 5," "February in Spring," "New Year Sacrifice" and "Ash Ma."

PRC, GDR EXHIBITIONS OPEN IN BUCHAREST 5 OCTOBER

AU051128 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Two exhibitions opened in Bucharest at noon. A photo exhibit entitled "China Today" opened at the Photographic Artists' Association, as well as a GDR exhibit entitled "History and the Contemporary World" at the Museum of the History of the Party and of the Democratic and Revolutionary Movement in Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

AU051800 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request.

On this occasion the ambassador extended warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Kim Il-song, KWP Central Committee secretary general and DPRK president. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the ambassador for the message and in turn asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Kim Il-song.

The sides then had a talk, conducted in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT ACCREDITATION OF NEW PORTUGUESE ENVOY

AU052210 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] In his speech at the accreditation ceremony of Sergio Alexandre Ayres Cabral, Portuguese ambassador to Romania, in Bucharest yesterday, the head of the Romanian state stressed the importance of talks conducted with Presfdent Ramamlho Eanes and the documents and understanding reached during his visit to Romania and the importance of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries signed in 1975, which has sanctioned Romania's and Portugal's desire and determination to base their relations on the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

After expressing satisfaction with the progress made in Romanian-Portuguese cooperation in various fields of activity, the speaker stressed the favorable opportunities for intensifying mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

The speaker then said: "Within the framework of its foreign policy, our country attaches great importance to acheiving security and cooperation on our continent, actively struggles for implementing, as an indivisible whole, the provisions included in the final Helsinki document. In this regard we are paying particular attention to the preparations for the 1980 Madrid meeting where we want to give a forceful impetus to efforts aimed at security and cooperation on our continent and throughout the world. We believe it necessary that everything should be done to halt the arms race and proceed to real disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures. We firmly advocate the elimination of states of conflict and tension that still exist in the present-day world, the solution of all disputes between states exclusively by peaceful means, by negotiations."

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania then wished the new ambassador success in his work and assured him of full support from the State Council and government as well as personal support.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NEW NIGERIAN PRESIDENT

AU011939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 1/19/79--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, addressed a congratulatory telegram to Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on the latter's taking over the office.

I take this opportunity--the telegram reads--to congratulate you also on the occasion of the nineteenth celebration of the proclamation of Nigeria's national independence, and in behalf of the Romanian people, to convey sincere wishes of progress, welfare and peace to the Nigerian people.

The belief is expressed in the telegram that the good relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity extant between the two countries will further develop on the same line to the advantage of the Romanian and Nigerian peoples, of peace, international collaboration and understanding.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW BRITISH, CANADIAN ENVOYS

AU092214 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Paul Cecil Holmer, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Presenting his credentials, the British ambassador conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu greetings on behalf of Queen Elizabeth II, and wishes for well-being and prosperity for the Romanian people. In his speech, the ambassador reviewed the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, emphasizing that the state visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to Great Britain in 1978 opened up a new chapter in bilateral relations, and gave new impetus to bilateral cooperation and collaboration in all areas.

Pointing out that Great Britain and Romania are inspired by the common desire to establish a spirit of mutual trust and security in Europe and throughout the world, the speaker praised Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's personal efforts to promote international peace and understanding.

Receiving the ambassador's credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message received and in turn conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes of health and happiness to Queen Elizabeth II, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly British people. In his reply speech, the Romanian head of state highlighted the positive evolution of Romanian-British relations, the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, and stressed that his visit to Great Britain last year, the talks held and the documents signed on that occasion, marked an important point in the all-round development of Romanian-British friendship and cooperation. The speaker emphasized the favorable possibilities existing for expanding Romanian-British mutually advantageous cooperation, in third markets, too, and in key sectors for the national economies of the two countries.

He also emphasized the special importance that Romania attaches to establishing new relations in Europe, to implementing the provisions of the Helsinki final document as a unitary whole, and to thoroughly preparing for the Madrid meeting in 1980. He added that Romania resolutely advocates and endeavors to contribute to extinguishing the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, to solving interstate disputes exclusively through peaceful means, to eliminating wars from international life, to bringing about specific measures for general, and primarily nuclear disarmament, and to solving mankind's problems with the active and equal participation of all states, regardless of their size and social system.

After the accreditation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the new British ambassador. President Nicolae Ceausescu also received the credentials of Peter Molaren Roberts, new Canadian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

The Canadian ambassador conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings and best wishes on behalf of Canada's Governor General Edward Richard Schreyer, and the Canadian Government and peoples.

In his speech the Canadian ambassador emphasized the great importance that Canada and Romania attach to working out measures to strengthen international security and to promote detente. He pointed to the constructive cooperation between the two countries at the international level and highlighted the good relations developing between them in various areas. Along this line he mentioned that the agreement on nuclear reactors recently concluded between our countries opened up new horizons for Romanian-Canadian cooperation, while bilateral trade has been increasing substantially. He also stressed the importance of continuing the bilateral process of consultations and cooperation for increasingly developing the bilateral relations in a great variety of fields.

In his speech the Romanian head of state expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of the Romanian-Canadian relations in the areas of commercial exchanges and industrial, scientific and technological cooperation. He stressed the importance of the Romanian-Canadian nuclear agreements for increasingly developing bilateral cooperation and collaboration. The speaker stated that Romania devotes great attention to the Madrid 1980 meeting and the it resolutely advocates the adoption of specific disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament, settling interstate conflicts exclusively through negotiations, democratizing the international life, eliminating underdevelopment, and establishing a new world order.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the new Canadian ambassador.

HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY WORKERS COUNCIL HOLDS BUCHAREST PLENUM

AU061746 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The plenary proceedings of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality in the Socialist Republic of Romania were held today in Bucharest. The plenum was devoted to discussing the draft documents of the 12th party congress. The plenum was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The proceedings were opened by Comrade Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Politburo Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, who presented a report on the 12th party congress documents and the tasks incumbent upon the working people of Hungarian nationality in the new state of our socialist fatherland's development.

The report and speeches made at the plenum highlighted the historically important successes attained by our fatherland's working people--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--in society's revolutionary transformation and the revolutionary way in which the party has resolved the nationality problem, by insuring genuine equality of rights among all the fatherland's citizens, regardless of nationality, reiterating their full endorsement of the 12th congress documents as well as their passionate approval of our party-state domestic and foreign policy.

The speakers also condemned the attempts of certain foreign circles to slander our country, to distort Romanian realities and sow discord between the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities.

The plenary discussions also emphasized the council's determination to intensively participate in the party-led political-educational activity of shaping the new man, conscious and active builder of socialism, and to act to insure the greater participation of working people of Hungarian nationality in implementing the great tasks of the 5-year plan and the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

On behalf of the Hungarian working people, the participants expressed full pleasure and endorsement at the proposal that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected at the 12th congress to the high position as party secretary general, as an expression of high appreciation for his personality as communist leader and outstanding statesman and militant of the international communist movement.

The resolution adopted by participants in the plenum fully endorses the 12th congress documents and expresses the Hungarian working people's firm determination to actively participate, in close unity and brotherhood, with all the people in attaining a new quality in all fields and strongly asserting the scientific-technological revolution, continuously developing industry, agriculture and other economic branches, expanding the country's energy and raw materials base and rationally utilize all resources, so as to unswervingly implement all decisions to be adopted at the 12th party congress.

GERMAN MINORITY COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM IN BUCHAREST

AU102042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/10/1979--The plenary meeting of the Council of the Working People of German Nationality of Romania was held in Bucharest today to debate the draft documents of the twelfth party congress.

The debates highlighted that the national question was solved in Romania in keeping with the principles of socialism, that full equality of rights of all citizens, without distinction as to nationality, as well as equal possibilities of assertion in the economic, political and socio-cultural life were ensured in this country. Emphasis was placed on the significance of the programme-like documents of the twelfth party congress, on the adhesion and support of the working people of German nationality to the home and foreign policy of the RCP and Romanian state. They condemned the attempts of some circles abroad to defame Romania, to distort the true realities in this country, to erroneously feature the national policy of the RCP, to bewilder and entice citizens of German nationality to fell the country.

Expressed was, on behalf of the working people of German nationality, the adhesion to the proposal that Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected general secretary of the party by the twelfth congress.

CARTER REJECTS BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD102031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington--U.S. President Carter has once again expressed his conviction that the U.S. Senate will before the end of this year ratify the agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons (SALT II). He added, however, that the United States, together with its Western allies, will continue to work on strengthening the combat-readiness of their troops in order to offer a response to the Soviet Union, which has recently modernized the weapons and equipment of its military capacities in Europe, and has deployed new SS-20 missiles with nuclear warheads on the border with the West.

At a short press conference with U.S. newsmen in Washington, President Carter confirmed that the United States will not intervene militarily in the internal affairs of other countries.

Carter went on to say that the United States will not recognize the PLO until this organization accepts the UN resolution recognizing the existence of the state of Israel.

The greater part of the press conference was devoted to domestic issues. The U.S. President took advantage of the opportunity to stress the stability of the U.S. economy, the strengthening of the value of the dollar, and to emphasize that the government's economic program had already begun to yield positive results. He informed the U.S. public that he would announce his decision on renewed candidature for the U.S. presidency only on 4 December.

In practice, President Carter gave a negative reply to Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for the Western world to "freeze" further modernization and arming of its troops in Western Europe with nuclear warheads, in exchange for a reduction in the number of Soviet missiles also carrying atomic bombs, and for a withdrawl of a certain number of Soviet troops from the GDR.

The reply was not given in direct form, but this derives from the very emphatic insistance that the Western alliance should set about strengthening its nuclear weapons arsenal in Europe. In addition, Carter literally said: "The Soviet leader is in practice proposing that they should continue modernizing their military capacities, and that we should "freeze" the quality of our troops in Europe."

President Carter added that the "Soviet proposal" was not as constructive as it might seem at first glance. The aim of this proposal, Carter said, is to neutralize the readiness and desire of the Western alliance to strengthen its defense capability.

The U.S. President therefore advocated that the NATO pact meeting in mid-December adopt a decision on replacing the present Pershing I nuclear missiles, which have a range of about 600 km, with the new Pershing II missiles, which have a range of about 1600 km. Carter said that the Soviet Union already has in Europe missiles of the SS-20 type with 3 nuclear warheads, which have a range of nearly 3,000 km.

Carter considers that there could be discussion of reductions in armamanets on the European Continent within the framework of SALT III, but only after the two military blocs had first attained equivalence in quality and quantity of weapons in Europe.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZAGREB

LD110622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--A delegation of the U.S. State Department led by Lucy Benson, under secretary for security assistance, science and technology, arrived in Zagreb today. The members of the delegation will hold talks with representatives of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council and the Slovenian Assembly Executive Council on cooperation achieved so far in the construction of the Krsko nuclear power plant. The delegation was greeted and welcomed at Zagreb airport by Ljubo Majeric and Ivo Bautovic, members of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council. The reception was also attended by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador in the SFRY.

ZARKOVIC REPORTS ON HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT TO SAWPY SESSION

AU101935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance has held an enlarged session in Belgrade at which it discussed the results of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana and, in this connection, the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in implementing the decisions of the conference. Dragon Colovic and Drago Tankosic have prepared the following report:

Informing the Federal Conference Presidium of the Socialist Alliance on the work and results of the sixth conference of nonalined countries, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency and member of the Yugoslav delegation to the summit, pointed out that this was the most representative international meeting that has been ever held until now. In this connection Zarkovic especially emphasized that nonalinement is increasingly strengthening its roots, among other places, in Europe and that lately certain progressive parties in Europe have extended greater and greater support to the nonalined movement and policy.

The great interest in the sixth summit conference was manifested by the fact that its work was followed by over 1,100 journalists and that the sixth summit was accorded enormous publicity in the information media throughout the world. And what is particularly characteristic in this connection is that the superpowers and the blocs showed great interest in the preparation for and the course of the sixth summit conference and sent a large number of their reporters to Havana. Zarkovic noted that the blocs and the superpowers had previously ignored the nonalined movement but that now they devote extraordinary attention to it, striving intensively to penetrate it and to influence its policy and character.

Zarkovic sees the reasons for this great interest in the nonalined movement and in the sixth conference primarily in the results achieved by the nonalined movement countries until now. The movement has asserted itself as the only realistic solution for the division of the world into blocs, as the conscience of mankind, as an irreplaceable force in the struggle for peace and international cooperation based on equality, and as an indispensable need of the contemporary in avoiding a new world war.

Vidoje Zarkovic spoke in particular about the great interest of the nonalined countries themselves in the outcome of the Havana summit conference, interest which to a certain extent resulted from the fact that during the preparations for the sixth conference, certain aspirations were manifested and efforts were made to revise certain basic original principles and the character and orientation of the movement along the line of linking it to one or another bloc as its natural ally or reserve.

By their mass participation at a high level, the nonalined countries demonstrated their determination to defeat all such aspirations and efforts, Zarkovic said:

Referring to the course of the sixth conference and especially to the debate at the plenary sessions and the discussions in the political and economic committees, Zarkovic said:

[Zarkovic--begin recording] It was through this very broad debate that the largest number of speakers emphasized the growing role and importance of the movement and stressed the permanent and definitive nonalined orientation of their countries. The largest number of speakers resolutely confirmed their devotion to the basic principles of the nonalined policy and to the independent and nonbloc orientation of the movement. It can be said that this debate was devoted more than any debate ever before to clearly defining the (?role) and character of the movement. In this connection many participants invoked the first summit conference in Belgrade and emphasized that, in the same way as until now, in the future, too, the nonalined movement and policy should continue to be based on those principles which were determined in Belgrade and should remain independent and nonbloc because this is the essential characteristic of the movement, as Comrade Tito said.

This made it possible for the summit to successfully conclude its work and to strengthen the unity of the movement. The credit for a decisive role in insuring this course and outcome of the summit must be given to Comrade Tito. The sixth summit also confirmed this by adopting a special resolution on an extraordinary tribute to President Tito for his great contribution to the formation and development of the nonalined policy and movement. With his speech, which was calm, clear and firm, Comrade Tito provided the complete platform on which the mainstream of the movement operated at the summit. His presence at the conference, his speech and his contacts with the heads of numerous delegations prompted and encouraged the nonalined countries to participate in the discussion on massive scale and to resolutely express their confidence in the movement and their devotion to the basic principles of the movement and its character, orientation and aims. [end recording]

The economic problems of the contemporary world, too, were one of the important preoccupations of the sixth summit, Zarkovic said. He added that the sixth summit concluded that, because of their complex nature and their gravity, the economic problems should be ranked among the most important political problems and that the entire international community, including the nonalined movement, should concern itself more intensely with solving these problems. In this context Zarkovic spoke about the conclusions of the sixth summit cooperation between nonalined countries and for relying on their own forces in order to accelerate the solving of economic problems and improve the position of developing countries in the global negotiations with the developed countries.

Vidoje Zarkovic also spoke extensively about the disputed question of Kampuchea's representation at the sixth summit conference and in the nonalined movement. Having pointed out that a compromise solution was reached on this question, Zarkovic stressed that this solution is important because it expresses the view of the summit that the nonalined countries will not legalize the results of a military intervention and accept the policy of fait accompli.

Speaking about the case of Egypt, Zarkovic remarked that on this question, too, a compromise solution was achieved. It is a very significant fact that the sixth summit conference extended its full support to the fulfillment of all legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Calling attention to the fact that the sixth summit conference devoted special attention to the further development of democratic relations in the movement, Zarkovic emphasized that a large number of speakers stressed that all forms of undemocratic relations and manipulations in the movement, which were manifested at the sixth conference, are extremely dangerous and intolerable. Appraising the results of the sixth summit, Zarkovic said:

[Zarkovic--begin recording] I think that, considering the results of the sixth summit as a whole, it can be stated that this summit determined a good political and action platform for the movement in its struggle to solve the great political and economic problems of the contemporary world and that it confirmed the resolute orientation of nonalined countries to build new political and economic relations. The summit further confirmed the firm devotion of the movement to its original principles and criteria and the determination to prevent all attempts at reorienting these principles from the viewpoint of the blocs' interests. As a result of all this, the nonalined policy experienced a great new affirmation after the sixth summit and the self-confidence of nonalined countries and their devotion to the movement have been strengthened. I think that it can be justly said that, following the sixth summit, the reputation of Yugoslavia and of President Tito in the nonalined movement and in the world as a whole has even increased more.

The summit confirmed that the nonalined policy creates optimum conditions for an independent development of every individual country and thereby also for the progress within each of them in accordance with the concrete possibilities and wishes of the people themselves. Thus, the thesis that the so-called ultra-left radicalism represents the progressive force of the movement, has objectively failed. [end recording]

Recalling the statement of President Tito that the most important task now is to develop as well organized and as intensive activity of nonalined countries in the implementation of the decisions of the sixth conference as possible, Zarkovic said that it is realistic to anticipate that in the coming period the nonalined movement will also have to face pressures from the bloc as well as disagreements and contradictions within its own ranks. However, the experience gained in the preparations for and during the sixth summit has demonstrated that the pressures and difficulties can be successfully overcome by the intensive activity of members of the movement in implementing decisions and in strengthening democratic cooperation and dialog based on equality within the movement. Pointing out the tasks of the socialist alliance and other sociopolitical organizations in implementing the decisions of the sixth summit, Zarkovic said that special attention should be devoted to implementing the economic part of the declaration. In this connection Zarkovic noted that the enormous economic backwardness of the individual countries and their insurmountable economic difficulties are to a great extent the reason for their dependence on the blocs and represent a suitable ground for the growth of ultra-left radicalist tendencies in the movement.

In conclusion, Zarkovic advocated a thorough analysis of the concrete measures and actions which will stimulate a more intensive cooperation of our economy with the economies of other developing countries in accordance with the recommendations of the sixth summit on relying on one's own forces.

Zarkovic also spoke in favor of the socialist alliance opening as intensive a dialog as possible with the socialist, workers and progressive parties--especially in Europe--on the essence, aims and role of the movement from the viewpoint of the struggle for peace and socialism in order to insure their greatest possible political support for the nonalined movement.

During the discussion following Zarkovic's report, complete support was expressed for the actions and platform of nonalined countries. Josip Franic said that in Havana our delegation headed by Comrade Tito expressed the deepest feelings and aspirations of our entire people. By the welcoming accorded to the president and to members of the delegation our citizens very clearly and resolutely demonstrated their unqualified support for the views and activities of our delegation in Havana and welcomed the results of the sixth summit.

Sime Kronja spoke about our information activities in connection with the Havana conference. There was enormous and unprecedented interest in TANJUG news reports and commentaries. The reports of our television and radio teams were a news source for many television and radio stations and press agencies in the world. Speaking about the activity of public organs after the summit, Kronja noted that we would have to reexamine the validity of our present criteria and our present method of organization of the information and propaganda activity in the world. The network of our cultural and information centers in nonalined countries must be developed more quickly.

Positively assessing the work of press, radio and television, Milutin Milenkovic said that journalists, who are also producers and self-managers in the sphere of public information at the same time, want to be increasingly more useful and responsible fighters within the united front of organized conscious forces of this society. We demand that journalists present comprehensive and objective information on the position of nonalined countries and on their development and activity in the international field. The complex conditions in the nonalined movement and in many nonalined countries require a studious, serious and constructive but also independent and responsible approach by our editorial offices and journalists. Milenkovic advocated a strengthening of confidence in public organs and pointed out that in our country there is no need for dressing up the truth about the situation and conditions in the movement but that rather we must be informed truthfully and completely.

Perka Vitorovic said that the sixth summit made a significant step in enriching the cooperation between nonalined countries in the sphere of the struggle for advancing the socioeconomic position of women. Aleksandar Bakocevic, Marjan Cetinic and other participants of the session stressed that the political struggle for the principles of the nonalined movement as well as for the implementation of the decisions of the sixth summit must be waged along the broadest front and on the basis of concrete plans of organizations of the socialist alliance.

Following a comprehensive discussion, the Presidium adopted the text of the conclusions on the tasks of the socialist alliance in implementing the documents and decisions of the sixth summit. We will tell you more about this in our future broadcasts.

HUNGARIAN TRADE MINISTER IN BELGRADE FOR TALKS

LD091748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG)--Commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and Hungary will as planned amount to 446 million dollars this year. This will be an important step in implementing the long-term agreement on commodity exchange until 1980, totalling 1.5 billion dollars, it was set out today in the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Trade during talks on current and long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Hungary.

During the talks between Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veres, the shift to convertible currency in mutual payments was assessed as positive.

Rotar and Veres stressed that in the net medium-term period bilateral trade can be expected to reach 2.5 to 3 billion dollars.

TANJUG REPORTS RELATIONS WITH ITALY ON EVE OF PERTINI VISIT

LD101518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 10 (Special from TANJUG correspondent Djordje Milosevic)--According to official Yugoslav evaluations, (? tomorrow's) visit by President Alessandro Pertini of Italy to Yugoslavia will represent a new and significant confirmation of the steady ascent in good neighborly relations and all-round friendly cooperation between the two Adriatic next-door neighbors.

Yugoslavia and Italy have been building such relations on the basis of equality and mutual appreciation. These relations have taken on a positive dimension through the signing of the Osimo accords which definitively regulate border questions and some other problems outstanding from the past.

Official Yugoslav circles expressed their conviction that the meeting and talks between Presidents Tito and Pertini would contribute to strengthening friendly and good neighborly relations.

In developing friendly cooperation in all fields, Yugoslavia and Italy give a very important contribution to efforts for peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean and Europe in general in line with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the same circles also pointed out.

Italy ranks third among Yugoslavia's foreign-trade partners. Last year, the value of their (?commodity) exchange was put at 1,360 million dollars. The realization of the (?free) industrial zone project along the Yugoslav-Italian border will surely step up the overall economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslavia and Italy have signed about sixty (?agreements) of industrial coproduction and nearly thirty contracts for joint capital investments.

Last year, about 670,000 Italian tourists stayed in Yugoslavia.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BELGRADE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD111200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 11 (TANJUG)--President of Italy Alessandro Pertini today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

President Pertini was welcomed in front of the White Palace in Belgrade by President Tito and other high-ranking Yugoslav officials.

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 10 OCTOBER

LD102108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2009 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda arrived in Belgrade this evening for an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In the course of the visit, which will last until 14 October, Josip Vrhovec and Jorge Castaneda will discuss topical international problems and the promotion of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mexico, whose relations are characterized by friendship. Meetings between the Mexican head of diplomacy and other high-ranking Yugoslav leaders are also planned.

Jorge Castaneda will visit Dubrovnik as well as Belgrade.

Mexican Minister Castaneda and his wife were welcomed at Belgrade airport by his host Vrhovec, and also by Vojislav Pekio, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, Ante Ilio, head of section in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (SSIP) and other representatives of SSIP.

Also in the welcoming party was Omar Martinez Legorreta, Mexican ambassador in Yugoslavia.

COOPERATION CONTRACTS WITH MOZAMBIQUE SIGNED IN MAPUTO

LD051432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, October 5 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Yugoslav Committee for Relations with Developing Countries Vuko Dragasevic and Mozambique Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe signed here today contracts on long-term cooperation in the fields of economy, science, technology and culture and on setting up a joint Mozambique-Yugoslav committee in charge of developing economic cooperation between the two non-aligned countries.

Mozambique is interested in all-round cooperation with Yugoslav work organizations including the building of basic energy-producing facilities, modernization and electrification of railways, prospecting for mineral resources and road designing. Mozambique is also interested in Yugoslavia's assistance in the training of Mozambique personnel in various fields.

TITO CONGRATULATES ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

LD060620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and president of the MPLA-Labor Party.

"On the occasion of your election as president of the People's Republic of Angola and president of the MPLA-Labor Party, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf I send you congratulations and best wishes for success in the execution of your responsible duty for the welfare of the friendly nation of Angola.

"I would like to take advantage of this occasion to express the conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Angola will continue to strengthen, thereby contributing to the broader efforts in the realization of the nonaligned policy with a view to strengthening peace and the independence of countries and progress in the world."

NEW STAGE OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION ENTERED INTO WITH IRAQ

LD092255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Baghdad--Yugoslavia and Iraq are entering a new stage of economic cooperation on a long-term and lasting basis, a cooperation which should be coordinated even more with the very developed political relations between the two nonalined countries, both in the bilateral as well as in the international sphere. This is one of the assessments of the relations between the two countries put forward in the talks between Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Taha Yasin, first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government. They have drawn the conclusion that economic cooperation up to now has been successful and very diversified but that new paths and forms should be sought and that new program frameworks for a more long-term period should be set up, in particular since Iraq is on the threshold of a new 5-year plan. This will be one of the tasks of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation which is to meet in Belgrade next month.

INFORMATION SECRETARY BAJRA LEAVES FOR PRC 8 OCTOBER

LD090914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0806 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of information, left last night for a visit to the PRC which will last several days. On 10 October he will open an informational exhibition of photographs, "Culture in the SFRY," a unique review of the cultural creative effort of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

During his stay in China the Yugoslav federal secretary of information will have talks with Chinese officials on further cooperation between the two countries in the field of information and will also visit some information institutions.

AS-SADAT SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT TITO

LD010950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has sent a message to President Tito through the Yugoslav Embassy in Cairo. The message relates to some topical questions connected with the Middle East situation and Egypt's activities in relation to this.

BORDER RALLY WITH BULGARIA TO BE HELD IN STRUMICA

AU061752 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Text] In Strumica, a border meeting of the people of this Macedonian town and of Petrich in Bulgaria will be held tomorrow. The border checkpoint at Novo Selo will be opened from 0400 to 1900 hours. Bulgarian citizens will need no passports for crossing the border, but only identity cards.

Well-known folklore groups from Macedonia and Bulgaria will present a cultural and art program at the Goce Delcev Square, the main town square of Strumica.

MIKULIC CHAIRS 9 OCTOBER LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD091645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Branko Mikulic.

The presidium discussed the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee of the ideopolitical and organizational training of the League of Communists to enable it to fulfill its leading role in society, and on the place of the municipal organization of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management. The presidium adopted a decision concerning the provision of information to members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The presidium also discussed other questions pertaining to its routine activity.

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY COUNCIL ADOPTS DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ECONOMY

LD102202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The draft resolution on Vojvodina's development for next year, which was adopted at today's session of the Vojvodina Assembly Executive Council, estimates that it is possible to raise the social product of Vojvodina's economy by 6.5 percent. It is envisaged that industrial production would rise by 7 percent, agricultural production by 5.2 percent, exports by 1.8 percent and imports by 7.6 percent.

The most prominent place in the draft document is given to stabilization, particularly to the strengthening of the reproductive and accumulative capacity of the economy. Increasing exports is cited as the primary task, without which there can be no development. The need to complete the gas supply and distribution network in Vojvodina is emphasized, and it is recommended that economic measures be used to insure an increased level of oil and gas prospecting. There will be increased studies of opportunities for direct utilization of new forms of energy such as thermal waters, wind, sun and energy derived from various waste materials of agricultural production.

Acknowledging the perceptible deterioration in the economic position of food producers, the draft outlines measures and actions specifically directed at altering this state of affairs, in addition to measures which should insure more stable conditions for acquiring income and for the growth of production to accompany increased income and accumulation.

In Vojvodina's chemical industry, the construction of the industrial-petrochemical installations for the production of methanol, ammoniac, synthetic rubber and polypropylene will be accelerated in order to guarantee raw materials for the processing industry and more rapid substitution for imported raw materials.

MONTENEGRO HOSTS 'UNITED IN DEFENSE, PRODUCTION' ACTION

LD071820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--The final part of this year's "United in Defense and Protection" action, which is being held in Montenegro for the second time, is being carried out very successfully.

The second closing day of this significant action, the organizer of which is the Montenegro SAWP Republican Conference, began with various activities in local communities and basic organizations of associated labor throughout the republic. In addition to serious exercises to test the organization and the readiness of our working people and citizens in exceptional circumstances, lectures are being held in all areas on all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The best evidence of the variety and mass participation of working people and citizens in this demonstration of readiness and unity is the fact that yesterday nearly all local communities in the republic were involved in the action--about 270 of them--as well as 670 basic organizations of associated labor, 527 work organizations and nearly 2,000 basic organizations of sociopolitical organizations.

About 19,000 members of civil protection units made a full contribution, as well as 180 territorial defense units, 110,000 pioneers, 60,000 young people and nearly 15,000 members of social organizations. The success of the action is demonstrated clearly by, among other things, the fact that over 400 citizens voluntarily gave blood in the course of one day, while the number of blood donors was five times higher than normal.

There is no doubt that the final assessment, which will be given soon by the "United in Defense and Protection 79" republican headquarters, will be very favorable.

LJUBICIC REVIEWS DEFENSE PREPARATIONS IN MACEDONIA

LD092233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia today.

At the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee Presidium, Ljubicic had talks with Angel Cemerski, president of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee, and with republican leaders on socioeconomic development and the state of defense preparations in the republic.

The federal secretary for national defense today visited the Naum Naumovski-Borce organic chemical industry in Skopje and the 11 Oktomvri factory of electric insulating material in Prilep.

General Ljubicic became acquainted on that occasion with the production and development programs in these collectives within the framework of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

TANJUG CITES POPOV INTERVIEW WITH BELGRADE RADIO

LD101130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--It is not only with our status in the equitable relations of the Yugoslav federation that we obtained everything for which the Macedonian people strove in their past, for which they fought in the national liberation struggle and our socialist revolution, Blagoje Popov, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Macedonia, said in his interview with Belgrade Radio.

Blagoje Popov added: Today Macedonia, as a republic in the Yugoslav federation, is developing all the activities with all the characteristics of a free monolithic people and as a nation, and it goes without saying that the Albanian and Turkish nationalities too, as a component part of our republic, are making use of all those facilities which our constitutions provide. When we speak about material development then it should certainly be placed on record that we are today at a level of development which exceeds $1,000 per capita. In the entire structure of the economy, industry occupies a leading place. Great efforts are being made in the sphere of agricultural development which, along with industry, represents the linchpin of future development. We have also achieved significant successes in other activities, Blagoje Popov said. We have built some 3,000 km of roads; the modernization and expansion of railway lines has been carried out; and new catering establishments have been built. Such results are slowly pulling Macedonia out of its backwardness. Regarding underdevelopment, Blagoje Popov said: Our estimates are that in the next period Yugoslav policy should be based either on assistance or on the question of possibilities for under developed areas in the country to continue to be aided in their speedier development.

In presenting the view of the Yugoslav community through agreement-reaching, Popov stressed that it is obvious that in the process of agreement-reaching everybody must be listened to more and in this, regardless of the problems which every one of our republics and provinces faces, we should bear in mind that the problem of agreement-reaching cannot be reduced, for instance, to the postponing of the problems which we face indefinitely. It goes without saying, Popov said, all of us together must have a greater understanding of the problems of the other side. If we look at the time interval in which we have initiated the process of agreement-reaching, I think that we could most definitely draw a positive conclusion which could indicate the direction in which our system of agreement-reaching should be developed.

Speaking about the intensity of investments which had been at a fairly high level, Blagoje Popov said that this intensity had been abating recently and that this causes concern because if Macedonia's share in the country's total investment should fall, then it is clear that a problem has arisen regarding the solution of the problem of underdevelopment, that is that the scope in the development of individual republics and provinces has been restricted or narrowed down. We do not hesitate, Popov added, to aim at very modern solutions in the selection of capacities because this is the way to overcome difficulties which we are encountering. Regarding the structure of investment consumption, we are investing mostly in the so-called key activities which are significant for the entire country and which have been established as having priority, Blagoje Popov, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Macedonia, said.

KOLISEVSKI SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF MACEDONIAN UPRISING

LD101444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--In connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Yugoslav Communist Party [KPJ], the Federation of Yugoslav Communist Youth [SKOJ], the Revolutionary Trade Unions, and of 11 October--the day of uprising of the Macedonian people and of the nationalities in Macedonia--the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia held a formal meeting in Skopje tonight which was addressed by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

The formal meeting was attended by top party and state leaders of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia led by Angel Cemerski, prominent national liberation struggle veterans, public and cultural workers of the republic, and by the commanders of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA].

Tomorrow--said Lazar Kolisevski in his report--the Macedonian people and the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the working class and all working people in this republic are observing one of the most important dates in their history--11 October, the day of the uprising by which they joined all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia in their joint national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

This year all Yugoslav nations and nationalities, the Yugoslav working class and our young people are observing the 60th anniversary of the formation of the KPJ, the SKOJ, the Revolutionary Trade Unions and the Progressive Movement of Women. These 6 decades in the history of our nation represent one of the most important periods because it is precisely during this period that they have all experienced the most tempestuous days of their national life.

For our Macedonian people the historic significance of the past 60 years cannot be disputed. The historic turning point dreamed of and fought for by the most celebrated sons of the Macedonian people occurred during this period: National liberation was fulfilled and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia as a national state of the Macedonian people and as a state of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities within it was established; equality with other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia was established; there occurred the all-round development and affirmation of the long-oppressed Macedonian nation.

After speaking of the mobilizing role of the communist party in the national liberation war, which did not accept the slogan about waiting and which was, at the same time, the only political force which did not accept Yugoslavia's dismemberment, Kolisevski said that the national liberation struggle in Macedonia had the same characteristics as did the uprisings of other Yugoslav peoples because it was conducted on the single platform of the KPJ. The nationwide armed struggle which began in Prilep and Kumanovo on 11 October 1941 represented finally the determination of the Macedonian people, moving arm in arm, to link their destinies most closely with other fraternal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

This is why we rightly stress, added Kolisevski, that 11 October represents a turning point in the history of the Macedonian people because they rose then to settle accounts with both old and new invaders, to win their national freedom and to confirm their national identity through armed struggle. The road leading to this self-determination was not (?a bed of roses), but it was a historic opportunity which could not be overlooked.

Kolisevski recalled that the fascist dismemberment of Yugoslavia had thrown the Macedonian people into new slavery. With Hitler's gracious permission, the Bulgarian and Italian fascist occupiers divided Macedonia and, using the entire repressive force which they had at their disposal--the army, police, authorities, the educational system, the church and propaganda--they began to settle accounts mercilessly with the most progressive sons of the Macedonian people. This revealed the true face of fascism and also the true intentions of the occupiers.

The Macedonian people did not accept the new slavery and national oppression as an accomplished fact. They did not bow their heads before the arms of the occupier.

The freedom-loving spirit implanted among our people by the participants in the Ilinden uprising and by the socialists, and continued by the communists, said Kolisevski, would have no truck with the attempts to impose foreign national concepts and hegemonist role. The Macedonian people and their revolutionary forces here clashed, first and foremost, with the old well-known greater Bulgarian policy of conquest, which on this occasion, with the support of Hitler and German fascism, did its best in its attempt to attain its old objectives; the conquest of Macedonia and renewed enslavement of the Macedonian people. This was a clash with a foreign occupying state and a foreign occupying army, loyal protagonists of the greater Bulgarian policy.

To the advice from the sidelines "to wait" and that "conditions are not at hand" for an armed rising and that therefore a start should be made only with subversive actions and sabotage, the Macedonian communists--following Comrade Tito's line--replied with a call for an armed uprising against the German, Bulgarian and Italian occupiers. If we continued with the policy of waiting and if we carried out only some subversive actions, as happened in some other countries, these outside factors, in Kolisevski's view, would have again attempted to divide up the map of our country in accordance with their interests.

Besides, the aims pursued by the greater Bulgarian policy throughout history can be seen from the following assessment given by official Bulgarian history, PUBLICATIONS:

"For the Bulgarian bourgeoisie"--says 'The History of Bulgaria'--"the Macedonian question boils down to Macedonia being annexed to Bulgaria. The road leading to this was a war of conquest. The basis of the foreign policy of all bourgeois governments since the liberation from Turkish slavery was the Macedonian question. The ultimate objective of this foreign policy was to annex Macedonia. Until favorable conditions existed enabling Macedonia to be annexed by force, the tactics of the Bulgarian Government boiled down to consolidating influence among the masses of the Macedonian people and rebutting Serb and Greek propaganda in that direction. At the same time, this did not mean the end of the efforts made by the bourgeois governments to establish a powerful army. At an opportune moment this army was to annex Macedonia to Bulgaria by force of arms. In his report at the fifth congress of the communist party, the essence of this policy of conquest pursued by the Bulgarian bourgeoisie was described by Georgi Dimitrov as follows: What did the greater Bulgarian chauvinism of the Bulgarian monarcho-fascist and capitalist bourgeoisie consist of? It consisted mainly of its aspiration to become the hegemonist in the Balkans and, second, of its aspiration to annex Macedonia forcibly to Bulgaria." ("The History of Bulgaria," Volume 2, page 196, Sofia 1955)

The conflict between the Macedonian people and the greater Bulgarian hegemonist and chauvinist policy was inevitable, said Kolisevski. This was not only a struggle against fascist obscurantism but against all attempts at denationalizing violence against the Macedonian people and against their right to govern themselves, to be a toy in other people's hands and the target of all kinds of hegemonist appetites and the appetite of conquest, and against their right to attain their national freedom and statehood.

Unfortunately, as early as the first years of the war, a conflict was imposed upon us with the policy and the stands of the leadership of the Bulgarian Workers Party--Communists [BRP-(CK)]. Our stands and assessments on this are well known. Here we will only stress, said Kolisevski, that we did not want and did not start this conflict.

It was imposed upon us by the Bulgarian party's attempts to foil the armed uprising of the Macedonian people against the Bulgarian occupier, to make it impossible for the Communist Party of Macedonia to place itself at the head of the struggle to initiate a resolute battle for the establishment of a free Macedonian state, and to make it impossible for the Macedonian people to win their national freedom. It was precisely for this reason that we had to accept this conflict because any other way led our people into new catastrophes. This is why we said that the conflict with the BRP-(K) was not about doctrinal discussions but primarily about various stands and views in relation to the fundamental questions of the national existence of the Macedonian people, its historic development, present and future.

This struggle, and the struggle against the fascist occupiers too, led to its logical conclusion. It led to the first historic session of the antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Macedonia and its decisions which put a full stop to all pretentions of conquest of Macedonia and of national enslavement of the Macedonian people. Nothing can again change this march of history.

And when some circles today are again trying to trot out greater Bulgarian bourgeois "national ideals" which represent "the basis of the foreign policy of all bourgeois governments," they not only forget the lessons of history recalled by Georgi Dimitrov, but are trying to present the whole Dimitrov period, during which serious efforts were made to break the continuity of the policy of all Bulgarian governments in the expansion toward Macedonia and in suppressing the national rights of the Macedonian people, as a "mistake" made by the Bulgarian Communist Party which they are now "correcting" by going back to the historically obsolete premises and "well-argued views" on the Macedonian nationality question. Dimitrov's policy of rapprochment and all-round cooperation with the SFRY ill-suits these "correctors" of history and this is why they pass in silence over his stands and proclaim every reference to him as "interference in their internal affairs."

In Bulgaria today--said Kolisevski--in the name of correcting "the mistakes" of the Bulgarian Communist Party, old greater Bulgarian claims on Macedonia are quite freely and publicly revised and respect is shown for their protagonists, as is the case with one of the most prominent greater Bulgarian historians, Academician Mikhail Arnaudov, who during the war was minister of education, and who after the war was tried and sentenced for his fascist activity. Now, posthumously, some kind of "testament" of his is being published which says, among other things:

"In the scholarly work which I did I have principles. Can I renounce what I preached throughout my life, renounce writing, for instance, that from time immemorial Macedonia has been a Bulgarian land, that it is inhabited by Macedonian Bulgarians with the same history, the same past, the same origins, the same language, the same religion, the same struggle, common folklore and ethnographic heritage, and with identical ideals and aspirations?"

(The Yugoslav Communist Party) worked for consolidation and enhacement of good-neighborly relations with the Bulgarian people. Already during the national liberation struggle we clearly formulated our stands about our relations with the neighboring people. And also when we conducted a merciless struggle with the greater Bulgarian fascist occupiers we pointed out that we wished to build friendly good-neighborly relations with the Bulgarian people. Since the liberation we have constantly reiterated that the new Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Macedonian, Albanian and Turkish nationalities living in it, are interested in establishing permanent relations and cooperation on the well-known international principles, and in making a joint contribution to the establishment of peace, friendship and cooperation among the people.

We are constantly stressing, said Kolisevski, that the Macedonian people and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia are always ready to make maximum efforts to overcome the negative historic past because this is of reciprocal interest. We advocate cooperation with Albania, Greece and Bulgaria in all areas because this is the best way better to understand each other and to achieve prosperity of the people. We have never deviated from this policy of ours.

At the same time, added Kolisevski, we cannot accept our national history being constantly and systematically falsified--and that in so doing use is made of the "arguments" by Bulgarian tzarist bourgeois historians that "since time immemorial Macedonia has been a Bulgarian land"--the basic achievements of the Macedonian people being attacked and the policy of our party, and the policy and establishment of our socialist community being attacked, as happens in Bulgaria today. History clearly shows who aspired to hegemonism in the Balkans and what the objectives of this hegemonist policy were. But history also shows who broke this hegemonism; one does not have to make a great effort to see what the hegemonist policy aspired to, what it finally brought about and what the policy of pretentions to conquest in the Balkans led to. Rejection of such policy is the first step towards peace and cooperation among the Balkan peoples, in which, respect for the recognition of the national rights of the Macedonian national minority in the neighboring countries would be a significant contribution.

In conclusion Kolisevski spoke of the postwar development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, setting out in so doing the impressive results which the Macedonian people have achieved in all areas of life during the past 3 and a half decades of free socialist life.

A letter of greetings was sent from the formal meeting to LCY President Josip Broz Tito.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO PUPIN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU071705 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The central celebration of the 125th anniversary of the birth of the scientist of world renown, Mihajlo Pupin, is being held in the Banat village of Idvor under the patronage of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, who has sent the following message to the Yugoslav committee for the observance of this important date:

"I sincerely regret that I am unable to attend the celebration on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the birth of Mihajlo Pupin, prominent scientist of the world. It is our duty to adopt an attitude of respect and pride toward Pupin's work. As our fellow countryman, he did not forget his homeland and its people. He remained true to the shining traditions of our peoples and constantly advocated assistance to his old country. For that reason his name is respected not only in his native Banat and Vojvodina but in our entire country.

"It is very good that you have undertaken appropriate actions aimed at more widely informing our public on the achievements of Mihajlo Pupin. His life--from a shepherd to an inventor and scientist of world renown--is particularly instructive for young people. The popularization of Pupin's work," President Tito's message says, "should encourage all creative workers and primarily those among the younger generation to more comprehensively orient their potentials toward new scientific knowledge and achievements for the benefit of all our peoples and nationalities. This jubilee is also a suitable opportunity for scientific workers of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia to present their achievements to the world public on a wider scale.

"I particularly want to emphasize that science must serve the progress of all our peoples and the strengthening of peace in the world on the basis of the inviolable right of all peoples to independently orient their development and cooperate with others on the basis of equality. Of course, it is necessary to make efforts on the widest scale to insure that those concepts will more quickly prevail everywhere in the world.

"The observance of this and of other, similar anniversaries should also be utilized to widen and deepen our ties with our emigrants. That will contribute to insuring that they will become acquainted as fully as possible with our present reality and thus be able to act among their fellow citizens as objective interpreters of our internal development and our nonalined foreign policy.

"I want the celebration of this occasion to grow into a systematic encouragement to scientific workers and organizations of associated labor for an even more persistent creative work and more complete application of scientific achievements in daily work and production for the purpose of an even more successful development of our independent, nonalined, socialist self-managing community," President Tito's message says.

Today about 5,000 local people and guests attended the celebration in Idvor. Among them were Stevan Doronjski, Radovan Vlajkovic, Dusan Alimpic, Kolj Siroka, Vilmos Molnar, Dusan Popovic, Nikola Kmezic, Academician Dr Bogoljub Stankovic and Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to our country.

TITO RECEIVES KOSOVO OFFICIALS, SERGEJ KRAIGHER

ID042303 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] And now, two more pieces of information about President Tito's intensive activity today:

In Karadordevo he received Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, and Mahmut Bakali, president of that province's League of Communists Provincial Committee. They acquainted him with topical issues of sociopolitical and economic development in the province.

President Tito also received Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee, this morning. Kraigher is to lead the Yugoslav delegation to the 30th anniversary celebrations of the proclamation of the GDR.

DOLANC VISITS LJUBLJANA ELECTRONICS EXHIBITION

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[Text] Ljubljana--Yesterday Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, visited the international exhibition of modern electronics at the economic fair grounds in Ljubljana.

Having inspected the exhibits shown at the exhibition, Stane Dolanc pointed out the great scientific, business and propaganda importance of the exhibition and said that he was especially impressed by the large number of visitors at the exhibition, something which confirmed that in that way, too, the working people became acquainted with the latest achievements of science.